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SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS

THE CHARGES MADE BY THE TIMES ARE STILL UNCONTRADICTED.

But One of the Defendants Answers, and He Only Makes a Personal Explanation—Ex-Gov. Tillman Declines to Discuss the Question for the Present—Some More Interesting Facts Regarding the Proceedings of the Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday printed a reply from State Treasurer Bates of South Carolina to the article published on the 4th regarding the management of the South Carolina bonds issued in 1893, by United States Senator Tillman, Treasurer Bates, and Gov. Evans.

The article in THE TIMES referred to seems to have caused much surprise and indignation in South Carolina and other parts of the South. Senator Tillman has been so prominent in leading the "free-silver-or-bust" movement, and so fierce in his denunciations of the methods of the President and Secretary Carlisle, that the narration of his own operations as a financier caused much excited comment. Nearly every newspaper in South Carolina published the case as made out in THE TIMES, and demanded an explanation of the curious circumstances revealed by the evidence in the suit now pending here over commissions on the bonds.

In response to all this, Treasurer Bates alone replies, although it was announced a week ago that he and Gov. Evans were preparing a "joint reply." The Treasurer simply asserts that the $2,300 he was shown to have received personally from the bond syndicate was honestly earned by him, and that his employment by the syndicate was after the completion of the bond transaction, and did not influence his official action. It is worth noting, by the way, however, that $2,300 for a few weeks' work is quite liberal pay in South Carolina, even with some clerk hire and expenses deducted, the pay of the State Treasurer being only $2,400 a year. The Treasurer does not explain why or on what terms Mr. Rhind of Augusta, Ga., was employed as the State's official broker, and received exclusive control of the handling of the bonds three separate times, ranging from fourteen months to six months before they were to be issued, the State having offered a bonus, first of $300,000 to place 4 per cents., then of $120,000 to place 4½s. He does not explain what the New-York and Richmond brokers who organized the syndicate for Mr. Rhind meant when they informed members of that syndicate that of the $78,000, or two-thirds of the total bonus unaccounted for the bulk would have to be given to "parties in South Carolina having political influence whose names had better not be mentioned."

Senator Tillman and Mr. Bates were the Commissioners chosen by the Legislature, and they had entire control of the matter for the State. Gov. Evans was then recognized as the controlling power in the Legislature and representative there of the Tillman State Government. He had approached Mr. Rhind, and he and his uncle, Major Gary, who was paid $1,000, were Rhind's attorneys. Mr. Rhind has not denied that he made that statement to the two brokers, nor has he denied that he told them he would only get of the $40,000 left for him after he paid them and Major Gary, enough to pay his traveling expenses and time.

On these matters all concerned are silent. We are not even told whether the amount of Gov. Evans's fee as attorney for Rhind has ever been determined or paid.

Senator Tillman, Gov. Evans, and Mr. Rhind were in Augusta together a few days after the publication of the article in THE TIMES—accidentally, the Governor says. No one of the three has made a statement or spoken a word in reply. Treasurer Bates confines himself to explaining one fact which seemed to bear against him personally, and which was no essential part of the general bond transaction.

Senator Tillman is quoted as saying that he has no time to reply to "lying newspaper correspondents," and that he will answer only when charges are made against him by "some responsible person." He does not question any of the statements made. They are from the sworn testimony of Messrs. Rhind, Tillman, and Evans, and of the brokers with whom they dealt, and the members of the syndicate who took the bonds. There is no question of charges. It is a question of unchallenged statements on which the public has naturally promptly and inevitably based charges. The public is the prosecutor on evidence presented by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the "free-silver or bust" candidate for the Presidency refuses to answer.

It is stated for Gov. Evans that he will discuss the subject on the stump during his canvass before the people for the United States Senatorship. He prefers to speak for himself strictly in South Carolina before excited masses of men, composed largely of his own partisans and dependents, rather than in cold type before the general public.

There are several facts in the case which it is not necessary to publish, except in rebuttal, and there is apparently no occasion for rebutting evidence, as there is no denial—nothing but an explanation by one of four men of one comparatively unimportant truth affecting him alone. As a collateral incident, however, it may be stated that when Mr. Rhind went to New-York to attempt to place the South Carolina loan he visited Controller Hugh S. Thompson of the New-York Life, ex-Governor of South Carolina and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland's first Administration, and said to him:

"Governor, I have seen enough here to know that I cannot place this loan, while you can. There is about $120,000 in it. If you will give me $40,000 you can take the rest."

Mr. Rhind had at that time the exclusive control of the South Carolina bond deal, and he regarded it as being worth $40,000. Ex-Gov. Thompson declined to touch the bonds, on the ground that he had no confidence in the integrity of the State administration, Tillman being then Governor, and could not ask others to invest in securities which he did not himself trust.

As a matter of fact, the bonds then being offered were 4 per cents, and the Legislature had authorized the sale of $6,000,000 of them at 95. There was, therefore, a margin of 5 per cent., or $300,000. Yet Mr. Rhind was to have but $120,000, or 2 per cent., to divide between the people who placed the bonds and himself.

Street Car Mail Service Extension.

Assistant Postmaster General Neilson had a talk in Postmaster Dayton's office yesterday with Mail Superintendent Bradley, Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago street railway President; President Elias of the Third Avenue cable road, and with representatives of other surface roads in New-York and Brooklyn in respect to the street car mail service. Mr. Neilson returned to Washington last night, purposing to recommend to the Postmaster General an extension of the surface road delivery system in Greater New-York.

Work on the Puritan to Continue.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Herbert has directed that the work on the monitor Puritan, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was suspended on account of a controversy between Commander Sperry, in charge of ordnance work, and Constructor Bowles, shall be resumed immediately. The findings of the Court of Inquiry, which sought to ascertain the facts in the controversy, have not yet been made public, but it is understood that the court recommends that no further proceedings be taken.

Boy Took the Clubmen's Letters.

Members of the Kensington Club, 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, have been missing letters for a month. Detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station arrested James Page, thirteen years old, a hallboy of the club. They found three letters addressed to members in the boy's pockets, and he was committed to the Gerry society in Yorkville Police Court yesterday pending trial.

ANOTHER RAINES LAW TEST.

Holders of Old Licenses Ask an Injunction Against Lyman.

UTICA, N. Y., June 12.—Judge Coxe, on application of Louis W. Pratt of Albany, to-day entered an order requiring State Excise Commissioner H. H. Lyman to show cause why he should not be enjoined from revoking the license of William J. Kreeser of Albany, which was granted for a year, in February, 1896. The application was made under Section 10 of Article 1, and the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. The order is made returnable at the Canandaigua term of the United States court, which convenes next Tuesday. Mr. Pratt acts in the matter of this application as counsel for the Ale, Wine, and Liquor Dealers' Association of Albany, which wants an interpretation of the section of the Raines law which says that all licenses shall expire June 30.

Mr. Pratt believes that the provision is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, as it deprives certain people who own licenses for a period extending beyond the date mentioned of that for which they have paid a tax.

Mr. Pratt argued that the sections of the Federal Constitution referred to should be construed to restrain the State Excise Department from interfering with his clients in the prosecution of their business under the existing licenses, during the period for which they were granted.

The application was made in behalf of some twenty-odd Albany saloon keepers.

JOHN C. KELLEY REAPPOINTED.

United States Senate Failed to Act on His First Appointment.

John C. Kelley, who was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Collection District of this State by President Cleveland, at the time the United States Senate refused to confirm the appointment of A. Augustus Healy, yesterday received a telegram from G. W. Wilson, Acting Commissioner of Revenue at Washington, stating that President Cleveland had reappointed him, the Senate having failed to act on his original appointment. He was directed to re-execute his bond for $200,000, and forward it at once to the Washington office. Deputy Collector Alexander McKinney has been designated to act as Collector until Mr. Kelley's bond is accepted and approved.

Mr. Kelley is a member of the Shepard Democracy in Brooklyn, as is Mr. Healy, and two years ago was its nominee for County Treasurer. Mr. Kelley yesterday said he could not understand why his appointment had not been acted upon by the Senate

"I consider, however," he said, "my prompt reappointment by the President a greater compliment to me and the management of the office than confirmation of my nomination by the Senate would have been."

WILL TALK FOR TAMMANY.

Sound-Money Men to Speak on the Fourth of July.

Tammany will have an unusually brilliant Fourth of July celebration this year. It has asked a number of Southern orators to make addresses, and a great flow of eloquence is expected.

The committee in charge of the arrangements met in Tammany Hall at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present A. J. Cummings, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Justice Frederick Smyth, John C. Sheehan, and Augustus W. Peters. Mr. Cummings presided. He expressed the belief that the coming celebration will be one of the best ever arranged by the society. Other members of the committee were equally confident of the great success of the occasion.

The Secretary stated, after the adjournment of the meeting, that Hoke Smith of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior, and Josiah Patterson of Tennessee will make the "long talks," and Charles H. Gibson of Maryland, George P. Harrison of Alabama, and Charles M. Cooper of Florida the "short talks." There may be "short talks" also by other speakers.

All of the men selected to make speeches are for sound money.

EXTRAORDINARY CATCHES OF FISH.

Long Island Fishers Can Supply New-York for Two Months.

ORIENT L. I., June 12.—Great quantities of fish are being caught by the pound fishermen at Montauk and Gardiner's Island. They consist of greenheads, sea bass, and chequit. One of the companies this week shipped over 100 boxes containing fish to the New-York and Boston markets. The company has six of its pounds full, and the "leaders" have been taken from the stakes and the trap proper closed, thus making a "car" in which the fish may be kept until shipped to market at the convenience of the company.

Tons and tons of fish are now on hand awaiting shipment to market, and unless heavy storms break up the "cars," and allow the fish to escape, there is enough fish on hand to supply the New-York market for two months. Never before has there been such a large quantity of fish at the places named awaiting shipment.

Coach Horse Drowned in the Hudson.

The coachman of Henry C. Beadleston, a son of the later Brewer W. H. Beadleston, drove a pair of carriage horses from his employer's home, 25 West Fifty-first Street, to the pier at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, intending to take them by the steamer Little Silver to Mr. Beadleston's Summer home in Long Branch. On the wharf one horse was scared and jumped off, dragging the other horse over. The horses hung suspended over the edge of the pier, the carriage having caught against a pile. The traces were cut and they fell into the water. Alexander Munson, ferrymaster at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, went to the horses in a rowboat and saved one. The other was drowned. He was valued at $500.

Killed by a Brooklyn Trolley Car.

George Thompson, the seven-year-old son of John Thompson, of 198 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed by a De Kalb Avenue trolley car yesterday. The boy jumped from the step of an ice cart right in front of the car, and, although the car was stopped within half its length, the boy was crushed so that he died immediately. The motorman and conductor were arrested, but the witnesses said the motorman was not to blame.

For the Benefit of Bicyclists.

The bicyclists are to have a letter path on Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, has ordered a strip of asphalt 4 feet wide to be placed next to each curb, and work was begun on the avenue yesterday. If the experiment proves successful, asphalt paths will be placed on all street inclines. Gen. Collis would like to have such paths on all streets.

Thinks Croton Water Is Impure.

In a letter to the Commissioner of Public Works, Prof. Charles A. Doremus expresses the belief that the Croton water used in this city is too filthy even for the bathtubs of citizens. The sediment from the water, he says, is dangerous to the health of the city, and he suggests that the filtration systems of Providence, R. I., and Louisville, Ky., be investigated.

Has Joined Cuba's Forces, Perhaps.

SING SING, June 12.—Irving N. Valentine, son of Justice of the Peace William G. Valentine, has been missing from his home since Wednesday. His family does not know where he is, but suspects he has joined a Cuban expedition, as letters showing he corresponded with that object in view have been found.

Civil Service Appointments.

ALBANY, June 12.—These civil service appointments are announced: Prof. Richard Jones of Swathmore, Penn., Literature Inspector in the Regents' Department; salary, $2,400. Prof. Charles Davidson of Cleveland, Ohio, English Inspector in the Regent's Department; salary, $2,400.

Long Island Railroad.

On June 12, 13, 19, and 20 the Shelter Island and Hamptons' Express will be run to Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Amagansett, leaving Long Island City at 3 and Brooklyn at 2:55 P. M., stopping at Manor, Riverhead, Mattituck, and Cutchogue, West Hampton, and all stations east to Sag Harbor and Amagansett.

Returning, (Friday and Saturday only,) leave Amagansett 7:28, Sag Harbor 7:30, and Greenport 7:46 P. M.—Adv.

EX-JUDGE MAYNARD DEAD

KILLED BY HEART DISEASE IN THE HOTEL KENMORE, ALBANY.

Career of the Judge Whose Nomination Swamped the Democratic Party—His Action Regarding the Dutchess County Returns in 1891—The General Protest from All Parties Caused by His Proceedings in that Historical Case.

ALBANY, June 12.—Ex-Judge Isaac H. Maynard, senior member of the law firm of Maynard, Gilbert & Cone, and former Judge of the Court of Appeals, died suddenly in his room at the Kenmore Hotel, in this city, about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, from heart trouble. He was alone in his room and was sitting in a chair at the time of his death. He had just finshed his luncheon, and was apparently in the best of health, except that he had been undergoing treatment lately for indigestion. During the morning he had been at his office as usual.

As soon as the ex-Judge's death was discovered, which was after 3 o'clock, a physician was called. The Coroner also was summoned and took charge of the body.

Judge Maynard leaves a wife and daughter, who have been living at the family home, at Delhi, Delaware County. They were telegraphed to immediately.

The fact that Judge Maynard was troubled somewhat with his heart was known among a few intimate friends, he having had an attack while in their company at Winnosook Lodge, in the Catskills, a couple of years ago. Expressions of sorrow were universal on Capitol Hill at the announcement of his death.

Judge F. R. Gilbert of Judge Maynard's firm arrived here to-night and took charge of the remains, which will be taken to-morrow on the Delaware and Hudson Road to Delhi. The funeral will be held at the latter place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Isaac Horton Maynard was born at Bovina, Delaware County, April 9, 1838. He was of Scotch and English descent, and all his life his home was at Bovina or the neighboring town of Stamford. He was graduated from Amherst College, and in 1862 began the study of law, at Delhi, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. His entrance into public life was as the Supervisor of his township, and subsequently he was elected President of the Board of Supervisors of Delaware County.

He was a member of Assembly in 1876 and 1877, and in the latter year was elected County and Probate Judge for the term of eight years. Before his term had expired he was nominated, in 1883, for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Gen. Carr. At the expiration of his term as County Judge, in 1885, he was appointed First Deputy Attorney General, and later in the same year he was called to Washington, and was appointed Second Controller of the United States Treasury by President Cleveland, under Daniel Manning, then Secretary of the Treasury. When Charles S. Fairchild was promoted to be Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Maynard was made Assistant Secretary, and held that position until the end of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Then he was again appointed a Deputy Attorney General of this State.

It was while Judge Maynard was in the service as Deputy Attorney General that the incident occurred which brought him into unenviable prominence, and resulted in the defeat of the Democratic Party in this State, and placed the State Government in the hands of the Republicans.

The election for Senators had been so close in the Fall of 1891 that it was discovered that the control of the upper branch of the Legislature would probably hinge on the election in Dutchess County. The question of the reapportionment of the State was to come up before the Legislature of 1892, and the complexion of future Legislatures might depend on the reapportionment. When the voters of Dutchess County were canvassed, thirty-one Republican ballots were found in what came to be subsequently known as the "Mylod" district, which had ink marks on their edges which could have been made by printers' quads. The Democratic canvassers asserted that the marks rendered the ballots defective, and they rejected them. As upon the district the political complexion of the State Senate was believed to depend, the Republicans made a contest for the thirty-one rejected ballots which was carried into the courts.

Judge Maynard acted in the litigation as counsel for the Dutchess County Board of Canvassers. Justice Barnard granted a peremptory mandamus ordering the county canvassers to count the rejected ballots and transmit the corrected returns to Albany. Meanwhile Gov. Hill had removed from office the Republican County Clerk because he had refused to transmit the returns as the Democrats wanted them, and appointed a Democratic County Clerk, and the "Mylod" returns were made up. Emans, the Republican County Clerk, who had been removed during the litigation, which was very complicated, mailed the corrected returns to Albany. He, however, had been enjoined by an order of the court from doing so, and he hurried to Albany and called on Maynard and requested that the returns be given back to him, but they had disappeared, and when the State Board of Canvassers met the "Mylod" returns were canvassed, and Osborne was declared elected, thus giving the State Senate to the Democrats.

The connection of Judge Maynard with the disappearance of the corrected returns mailed by County Clerk Emans did not become known until after Gov. Flower had appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench, caused by the advancement of Judge Earl to the Chief Justice's chair on the death of Chief Justice Ruger. It created a storm of indignation throughout the State, and there was a general feeling that Judge Maynard ought to resign. He addressed a letter to Chief Justice Earl explaining his conduct. The Bar Association took the matter up, and finally the Legislature was compelled to order an investigation. The result was a majority and a minority report. The former was adopted, and Judge Maynard was practically exonerated. When, however, Gov. Flower announced his intention of reappointing Judge Maynard as Associate Justice to succeed Judge Charles Andrews, the Bar Association made a strong protest, but he was appointed.

Despite the vigorous protests of many prominent Democrats in the State Judge Maynard was nominated for the Court of Appeals on the Democratic ticket. The nomination raised a storm of indignation throughout the State. The Bar Association took a prominent part in the canvass against him, and without regard to party advocated the election of Edward T. Bartlett, the Republican candidate. Mass meetings were held in this city to protest against the election of Maynard, and the chief interest in the election centred in the contest between Maynard and Bartlett. Maynard proved too heavy a load for the Democratic ticket and swamped it. The entire Republican State ticket was elected. The Republicans also obtained a majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Maynard was beaten by 101,034 votes. Since that time he had been in comparative obscurity.

Judge Maynard's widow is a daughter of Charles Marvine, President of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi, N. Y.

The Bering Sea Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, was yesterday appointed President of the Bering Sea Commission, which will go to Alaskan waters on the steamer Albatross in a few days, to make an exhaustive study of the sealing question. About noon yesterday Prof. Jordan received a telegram from Washington, from Charles F. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him to accept the Presidency of the commission. The telegram also said he would have as associates on the commission Dr. Steneger and Dr. Lucas of the Smithsonion Institution.

PRESIDENT SMITH RESIGNS.

His Health Forces Him to Give Up the Leadership in Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 12.—The resignation is announced of Prof. Egbert C. Smith as President of Andover Theological Seminary after a period of eighteen years in that position. Prof. George Harris Abbott, Professor of Christian Theology, will succeed him.

Consideration for his health induced President Smith to take this action. He will retain the Brown Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and his membership in the Faculty. President Smith liberalized the teaching in the theological school, which brought upon him the charge of having departed from the Andover creed. A long investigation by the Board of Visitors followed, and a decision was reached that the charge of heresy brought against him had better be dropped.

Throughout the controversy President Smith was supported by the seminary students and the liberal element of the Congregational Church.

MORE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD TO-DAY.

Over $2,000,000 to be Sent Abroad—Gold Reserve, $104,238,754.

The gold shipments on European steamships to-day will aggregate $2,200,000, of which $2,000,000 in coin was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Lazard Frères, who will send $1,250,000 to Paris on La Touraine, obtained about $200,000 in gold coin from the Fourth National Bank. This gold shipment of Lazard Frères is for the purpose of settling balances.

All of the other shipments of gold on to-day's steamers will go to Germany. L. Von Hoffman & Co. will send $500,000, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $250,000, and Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. $200,000. Sterling exchange has been sold against all of the gold sent to Germany.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. will ship 350,000 ounces of silver on the steamship Paris to-day.

The gold reserve now stands at $104,238,754.

ACCUSED OF $25,000 FORGERIES.

Moritz Wolff, a German Refugee, Taken in Mount Vernon.

The German Consul General, August Feigel, caused Moritz Wolff to be brought before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday on a charge of having forged acceptances to notes and other commercial paper to the amount of 100,000 marks (about $25,000) in Lissa, Posen, Germany, during 1894-5.

Wolff was in the wine business there and is reputed to have lost a fortune of his own and the 100,000 marks of other people's money in liquor speculations. He came to this country about eight months ago. Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard found him in Mount Vernon and arrested him last Thursday. He has been employed by liquor houses here as an agent.

Commissioner Lyman deferred the preliminary examination to allow the prosecution time to prepare the testimony.

BOY KILLED WITH A BALL BAT.

He Was Catching and the Batter Struck Him Accidentally.

John Glosson, ten years old, was playing ball with two men, Peter Phillips and James Hogan, in Delancey and Lewis Streets yesterday afternoon. Hogan pitched, Phillips batted, and Glosson caught. When the ball got by the catcher and he threw it to the pitcher, Phillips would strike at it. In throwing it back after a pick-up catch, Glosson ran in near Phillips, and he, striking at the ball as it was leaving the boy's hands, missed it and hit him on the head.

He was hurriedly taken to Gouverneur Hospital. He died soon after reaching there. He lived at 309 Delancey Street. Phillips, who is fifty-five years old and lives at 329 Delancey Street, was arrested.

SPITZ DOG BITES TWO BOYS.

Ran Snapping Into a Group of Youngsters and Was Killed.

Boys were playing hopscotch in front of 315 East Seventy-first Street yesterday when a spitz dog, seemingly in a frenzy, ran among them, biting right and left. The back of the left hand of Frank S. Merad, five years old, of 308 East Seventy-first Street, was slightly torn, and the third finger of the right hand of Thomas Durkin, six years old, of 317 East Seventy-first Street, was lacerated.

Hundreds of persons ran together. Patrolman Thomas Reilly shot the dog as it lay in a spasm. Dr. Fisher of the neighborhood dressed the bitten hands and sent the boys to the Presbyterian Hospital. No one claimed to be master of the dead dog.

Robbed the Slot Machines.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 12.—A well-dressed young man drove about the city yesterday in a light wagon and collected the money in the slot machines in saloons and other places. In some cases he offered to sell the machines to the owners of the places where they were, and his offer was accepted. To-day the real agent visited the places and wanted the returns.

Rutgers Students Robbed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 12.—Some sneak thief entered several of the rooms in Winant's Hall, the college dormitory, during the absence of the Rutgers College students, and stole jewelry and clothing amounting to the value of several hundred dollars. Some months ago the gymnasium was entered and rings and purses were taken from the dressing room.

Lieut. Peary's Expedition.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—Lieut. Peary arrived here to-day to charter a steamer for his proposed expedition, which will start next month to secure the immense meteorite near Cape York, West Greenland, which Lieut. Peary tried to bring here last year.

Engineer Terrell's Suicide.

CARMEL, N. Y., June 12.—J. H. Terrell, until recently chief engineer of the Old Dominion Steamship Company's boat Yorktown, committed suicide at Yorktown Heights this morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Frank Maley is at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, hopelessly blind in both eyes. Another man whose name is withheld, is dead, and still another is ill from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. The men were all employed in the American Electrical Works, at Phillipsdale. The alcohol is kept at the works for the purpose of cleaning the belting.

—The fourth ineffectual attempt was made yesterday by the Trustees to sell the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, extending from Wrightsville, Penn., to Havre de Grace, Md. No bids being offered, the sale was continued until June 27, when the Trustees say there will be a peremptory sale.

—"Bill" West, the noted Indian Territory desperado and murderer of United States Marshal Lincoln Kinney, who recently escaped from the county jail at Topeka, Kan., was killed in Illinois City, Indian Territory, Thursday, by Thomas Carlisle. He was resisting arrest when killed.

—The boiler of the Michigan Salt Works, near Marine City, Mich., exploded, killing William Mowbray and John F. Haley. Peter Booth and Cyrenus O'Neill were badly injured. The loss is $50,000, with $10,000 insurance.

—In consequence of the large number of protests sent into the Senate of the Toronto University against conferring the degree of LL.D. on Prof. Goldwin Smith, that gentleman has refused the proffered honor.

—Emil Helm, thirty-five, unmarried, coachman for Charles Bulkley Hubbell, a member of the New-York City Board of Education, was thrown from a wagon at Williamstown, Mass., and instantly killed.

Read To-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle.

Great Outing Number. Where to go this Summer. The largest list of hotels and boarding houses ever published in a newspaper. 40 pages. Handsome Illuminated Cover. A fine art supplement, with colored picture of Major and Mrs. McKinley. All for 3 cents.—Adv.

CONTEMPT FOR MANLEY

SEVERE DENUNCIATION OF HIS BEHAVIOR TOWARD REED.

Friends of the Maine Candidate Accuse Manley of Deliberate and Contrived Treachery—Believe that He Never Has Been a Thoroughgoing Reed Man—Report that the Speaker Recently Referred to Him as "That Pismire."

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Joseph Manley will live many years before he will learn to look at his participation in the preliminary events of the campaign of 1896 with feelings of satisfaction or approval. He is represented as being greatly distressed by the denunciations heaped upon him by Reed's friends because of his apparently sudden abandonment of the Maine candidate. For his own sake it is to be hoped that he really does feel some pangs of regret for what appears to have been a premature and uncalled-for surrender.

For Mr. Reed's sake it should be said that Manley's course is denounced by some of the former's friends as deliberate and contrived treachery.

It is recalled here by those who tell the story of Manley's surrender from the Reed side that he became a Reed man, not because he loved Reed much, but that he disliked McKinley more. The expectation was that some other candidate than Reed might take Reed's votes, and that this compromise candidate might defeat McKinley.

Manley's support of Reed never has been enthusiastic. It never has amounted to much more than opposition to McKinley. That he ever was decidedly opposed to McKinley may not be proved.

That Mr. Reed had learned to suspect him is assumed from the report brought here from Washington that Reed recently referred to him contemptuously as "that pismire!" and as a person in whom he had no confidence.

An unfavorable light is thrown upon Mr. Manley's attempts to excuse his abandonment of Reed by his explanation that it was hasty and too sweeping.

A man well informed about affairs in the Hanna camp says that before Manley gave out his first statement Wednesday night, in which he conceded the nomination of McKinley as inevitable, he had shown a copy of the statement to Mr. Hanna with the information that he had considered carefully its language before adding his signature to it.

Then came a flood of protesting telegrams and a howl of indignation from the Reed men, and straightway Manley made a new statement, to assure the press that he still was true to Reed, and that he had forgotten to say that his conclusion about the inevitability of McKinley's nomination had been brought about by observing the manner in which the National Committee had been deciding who should go upon the temporary roll of the convention.

This second statement, also signed by Mr. Manley, and also given to the press associations for publication all over the country, it is positively asserted, was submitted to Mr. Hanna by Mr. Manley and met with his approval before it was made public. Everybody has heard the story from beginning to end, and the Reed men sneer and use language that is rude and full of scorn in characterizing the humiliation of Manley before the manager of McKinley's affairs.

It should be said for Mr. Manley that he denies the charge of treachery laid against him. To do less would entitle him to unhesitating ostracism and universal distrust.

BITTER AGAINST MANLEY.

Indignation in Maine at His Desertion of Candidate Reed.

PORTLAND, Me., June 12.—The Portland Press, one of the leading Republican papers of Maine, says to-day editorially:

Mr. Manley's public statement that he believes Mr. McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot was entirely uncalled for. Every eminent man has known for months that the chances were greatly in favor of Mr. McKinley. All of Mr. Reed's supporters knew that the outlook was not brilliant, but they were all going to St. Louis determined to stand by him loyally and to make the best fight possible. But now, just on the eve of their departure, the man whom they had a right to regard as their leader, and from whom they had a right to assume no discouragement would come, even if encouragement were out of the question, makes proclamation that he considers the nomination all settled, and in the same breath announces that, nevertheless, he expects the Reed delegates to make a fight.

A commander who, finding his forces greatly outnumbered, surrenders is entitled to some credit, for he saves the lives of his men; but a commander who dispirits his forces by telling them they are sure to be beaten, and then insists upon their going into the fight, can hardly lay claim to humanity or generalship or anything else.

It has been suggested that Mr. Manley made his statement of belief that Mr. McKinley would be nominated on the first ballot as a way of subsequently introducing his statement that Mr. Reed would under no circumstances accept the Vice Presidency. But Mr. Manley has been able to make the last assertion several times during the past month without finding it necessary to couple it with the first one, so that explanation does not explain. It seems more probable that Mr. Manley was thrown off his balance by the music on the band wagon.

This view of Manley's action is the view taken by all of Mr. Reed's friends here. Great indignation is expressed at Manley's betrayal of the Maine candidate.

THINKS REED SHOULD CONSENT.

Vice Chairman Apsley Wants the Maine Man to Take Second Place.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Representative Apsley of Massachusetts, the Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, left for St. Louis this afternoon. He was seeking Speaker Reed during the day, with the purpose of learning his wishes regarding the conduct of the Reed campaign at St. Louis, and also with the object of urging Mr. Reed to accept the nomination for Vice President, in case his friends should fail to secure for him the first place.

Mr. Apsley has been one of the organizers of the Reed campaign in New-England, and does not propose to step into any such trap as Mr. Manley, but he feels that in case of the nomination of a Western candidate for President Mr. Reed ought to accept the second place, in order to give strength and character to the ticket. He does not see how Mr. Reed could decline if the nomination were forced upon him by acclamation. He said to-day that he thought it would be a great mistake for Mr. Reed to decline a nomination thus made.

"It would please the people immensely," said Mr. Apsley, "and would tend to show them that Mr. Reed placed party above mere personal disappointments. I think we ought to nominate a man who is well known for Vice President, and who would give strength to the ticket in other States than his own.

"I think that Mr. Reed would lose nothing by accepting the Vice Presidency, in case he fails to secure the first place. It would be an honorable and influential position, much pleasanter than that of Speaker of the House, and would last four years.

"If Mr. Reed then desires to go to New-York to practice law, he would go with even greater prestige than at present. He might have a great opportunity, if the sound-money sentiment of the country should make the Senate a sound-money body, and it were desired to change the rules, so that the majority could legislate.

"I do not say that Mr. Reed could do it alone, or in exactly the manner in which he proceeded in the House, but, with the support of a majority of the Senate and of public opinion in the country, he would be just the man to carry out a firm programme of reform."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.
—Adv.

McKINLEY ON A "STRADDLE" PLATFORM

Result of the St. Louis Convention Can Be Foretold with Almost Absolute Certainty.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR A DECLARATION FOR GOLD

The Convention's Course at All Stages Will Be Dictated by the Managers of the Ohio Candidate's Campaign.

GOV. MORTON MAY BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE SECOND PLACE.

Platt's Threat that the New-Yorkers Will Bolt Causes Hanna and His Followers Considerable Anxiety—No Doubt that a Strong Fight Will Be Made to Secure a Sound-Money Utterance.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—It is apparent five days before the meeting of the Republican National Convention that William McKinley of Ohio will be nominated, with barely more opposition than will be implied in the presentation of other candidates regarded by many representatives as more worthy to receive the honor of the nomination and as safer to be trusted with the responsibilities of the office of President. With the National Committee devoting its time to strengthening the McKinley lines, tossing here and there a delegate to Reed or Allison, or Morton, and with Hanna already called "The President Maker" and prospectively regarded as sure to be the power behind the President in case of McKinley's election, the drift toward McKinley is strong on the part of politicians who desire to establish their standing with a new Administration, and other candidates appear to be in danger of wholesale desertion.

A gold-standard plank will not be secured by the sound-money Republicans if considerations of prudence indulged by the Ohio managers can control to secure an agreement upon language that will be called "conservative" by Republicans and a "straddle" by Democrats who are for silver or for gold. A "straddle" will not suit the South, which can give no Electoral votes to a Republican, and it will not hold the silver Republicans who, in 1892, bolted Harrison at the polls after they had prepared the compromise plank on money in the convention at Chicago. The best that the convention of 1896 appears likely to do is to adopt as the party policy in finance the language of the Indiana platform of this year, clipped so as to avoid any mention of the ratio of 16 to 1.

No Tariff Enthusiasm.

If McKinley or Hanna is to meet with any disappointment in this convention it will be in consequence of the indifference manifested about the tariff. Hanna has endeavored, thus far without success, to arouse the old enthusiasm about protection; but until the money question can be subordinated to it, which even the forceful Mr. Hanna must consider difficult now and perhaps impossible later on, the later issue is bound to be the more interesting.

A disposition is manifested to avoid a demand for a restoration of McKinley duties. It may be disregarded, just as it is probable that the idle suggestion will be cast aside that the money and tariff declarations shall be so interwoven and interdependent as to compel acceptance of both.

Until the contests in the State of New-York shall have been decided by the National Committee it will be too early to talk about Morton as the candidate for Vice President. He is yet to be named for President, although the mere mention of that idle formality suggests an absurdity. That he can have the nomination for second place there is little doubt. The references to Evans of Tennessee, De Young of California, and Lippitt of Rhode Island are merely complimentary. The boom of to-day is for Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, and he will be disappointed should Platt decide to permit the New-York delegates to vote for Morton for Vice President.

Platt's reported purpose of withdrawing sixty delegates in case the twelve contests from New-York are decided against the organization is regarded as a "bluff," and Mr. Platt emphatically denies that he ever asserted such a purpose. He does say that unfair treatment of the regularly elected delegates will be resented, but he awaits the arrival of the delegates before venturing to predict what form of expression the resentment of the Empire State Republicans will take.

HANNA THE AUTOCRAT.

Supreme Dictator of the Republican National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Mark Hanna, the political guardian of William McKinley, may not really be the autocrat among Republicans that he would be if the street and hotel gossip current was true, but there is no doubt he is, of all Republicans now here or to be in this convention, far and away the most influential. Mr. Hanna may not have sought this prominence.

He may not employ the power which National Committemen and delegates cheerfully yield to him, bearing in mind the possibility that he may yet be the controller of a President, but it is apparent that he can decide what the platform shall say about gold or silver, that he can nominate the Vice President, and that he can and probably will say where the campaign headquarters shall be established.

The men who are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received at the hands of the National Committee, the men who have been rejected as delegates on the temporary roll and marked for rejection on the permanent roll, may not be good judges of the fitness of Mr. Hanna to act as dictator of the party policy, and it would be useless to quote their estimation of the effect of Mr. Hanna's management.

Worrying About Silver.

To many Republicans, however, who have no interests in contests, who are friends of McKinley, and hope he will win, it is apparent there is an element of danger in the popular impression that Hanna is almost an undisputed dictator. There is not much room for doubt that he practically will decide what the platform of the convention shall be. He has not sought up to this time to exercise any restraint upon any one. He has ruled discreetly. Silver and gold men have found him patient and amiable, but businesslike. He asks questions, but has few opinions. The only justification he has furnished for the general opinion that he favors a money plank like that adopted by the Republicans of Indiana has been his frequent inquiry of his visitors to learn what they think of that plank.

Mr. Hanna does not need to be reminded by Republicans here of the grave responsibility that he will take on himself with the assumption of the part of absolute party dictator. He protests that he is not dictating, and that he seeks only to find out what this convention wants in order to use his influence to have it done.

Feeling His Way.

His method of ascertaining has been illustrated in the last three or four days. Planks of all shades of meaning have been talked about. The Ohio plank soon was discovered to be unsatisfactory. The Indiana plank, shorn of the reference to "a ratio of 16 to 1," was more acceptable to the Southern and Western men, who do not care to go further.

But Mr. Hanna desires to hear from the Eastern delegates, who have not yet arrived. It is certain that many of them will agree with Mr. Platt in demanding that the platform shall declare in words against free-silver coinage, and for the maintenance of the gold standard. A sense of the importance of securing the Electoral votes of New-York, New-Jersey, and the New-England States leads him still to listen, and to withhold his opinions and advice.

The intimate friends of Mr. Hanna ridicule the talk indulged in here yesterday and to-day about the necessity or wisdom of interweaving the currency or money question with a tariff utterance. This talk is ind

League have been here for days, and have endeavored to lead the crowds into tariff discussions, but without the slightest success. Mr. Hanna's agents insist, without securing any attention whatever, that protection is to be the leading issue of the Presidential contest. It is immaterial that they do not admit they have failed to convince anybody.

No one will talk tariff. The leading Republican paper of the city refers to it only to insist that the tariff to be demanded shall be moderate, and everybody expects that the silver opposition will force the fighting on money and relieve the Protection Tariff League of the burden of providing a supply of spellbinders to whoop up the beneficiaries of the McKinley plan of high taxation.

PLATT IS THREATENING

Retribution Will Follow Arbitrary Action by the National Committee on New-York Contests.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Thomas C. Platt, sitting in his room at the Southern Hotel to-night, discussed with a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the New-York contested-seat cases in which he is so much interested.

"I have strong hopes," he said, "that the committee and the convention will decide the cases justly and on their merits. If they do not, they may expect retribution."

This is the strongest utterance Mr. Platt has made on the subject since he came to St. Louis. It was made after a careful survey of the field. While it carries with it a threat, it is sufficiently dignified to cause worriment to some of the Republicans who had hoped to see the convention proceed on the lines marked out by Mark Hanna.

Mr. Hanna greased the ways before Mr. Platt arrived on the scene. It remains to be seen whether the New-Yorker has the strength to block the out-and-dried programme. Unquestionably Platt's presence and his condemnation of the National Committee has revived hope in the breasts of some of the original anti-McKinley men who now are on the McKinley band wagon that a combination may be formed that will destroy the McKinley slate. Close observers of the situation think there is perhaps one chance in a thousand that such a combination can be effected.

The New-York Contests.

The New-York contests probably will be reached to-morrow. Contrary to the desire of Mr. Sutherland, the New-York member, the National Committee late this afternoon decided to take up the remaining cases in alphabetical order. Mr. Sutherland directed attention to the fact that most of the parties to the contests were still absent from the city, and might not reach here until the cases had been called. The committee was obdurate, however. Mr. Sutherland said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it would be unfair to both sides if the cases were considered before the contestants were on the ground.

"If the committee insists that the cases shall be proceeded with to-morrow," he added, "and the contestants do not appear, then we ought to be given the decision by default. I have the papers showing that the Platt delegates were regularly elected. There is nothing in the possession of the committee to show a contrary State of affairs. But we do not care to win by this method. All that we ask is that each case be decided on its merits. If that plan shall be followed there can be no question of the seating of our men."

Mr. Sutherland added that if the Platt men were refused seats there would be war. When asked if that expression meant that there would be a bolt he said he hoped the occasion would not arise for a bolt.

Platt's Strong Position.

Those who are acquainted with the history of the contests are inclined to think that the committee will find it difficult to decide against Platt in the face of the evidence. Of course, if the course followed thus far by the committee is to be continued, the evidence will not cut any figure whatever, the McKinley test alone being applied.

In the Thirteenth District case the contestants, McCook and Brookfield, base their claim to regularity on the fact 'hat they and their friends remained in the hall where the convention had been called to meet, while Reisenweber's friends bolted and organized a convention elsewhere. It is a matter of record, on the other hand, that Carroll and Barnes, the Platt delegates from the Twelfth District, were elected by the Republicans who remained in the hall originally selected for the convention, after the adherents of Bliss and Cruger, the anti-Platt men, had withdrawn. There are many people here who are curious to know how the committee will handle these interesting points. If the programme thus far adhered to shall be pursued, points like these will easily be brushed aside.

Platt Smiles Again.

Mr. Platt recovered to-day the equanimity which deserted him when, upon his arrival in St. Louis, he learned of the course adopted by the National Committee. He smiled when asked if the McKinley leaders had called upon him and said that he was persona non grata so far as they were concerned. He listened with interest to the reading of a dispatch from New-York containing the statement of J. Sloat Fassett that Morton could have the nomination for Vice President if he wished it, and that he probably would accept after the nomination of McKinley shall have been made.

"Was Fassett up a tree when he made that remark?" inquired Platt. "He must have been in some elevated place where he could see further than we can here."

While many people insist that Morton will be named for second place, Platt steadily refuses to talk about the Governor in that connection.

Howard Carroll, the organization delegate from the Twelfth New-York District, whose seat is contested, reached the city this afternoon. He expects to be seated. He has many friends in the committee from the South, who, he is confident, will not forget that he was a Republican when, in the South, it required some nerve to be outspoken for the party.

PLATT'S COURSE WELCOMED.

The Prospect of a Row Is Pleasing to the Politicians.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The statements made by Mr. Platt last night with relation to the action of the National Committee in placing McKinley men upon the convention roll regardless of the justice or injustice of their claims had the effect of arousing many of the delegates from the state of apathy into which they had fallen upon discovering the true condition of affairs here. The prospect of a row was never more welcome to politicians. While Mr. Platt did not say that he would bolt the convention if the Platt delegates from New-York were not seated, many who heard his denunciation of the National Committee and its arbitrary methods jumped to the conclusion that he would bolt, and a declaration to that effect was sent over the country. Mr. Platt's views were accurately and fully stated in the interview contained in these dispatches last night.

Mr. Platt's assertion that he would do everything in his power to force the committee to decide the contested-seat cases upon their merits has been borne out by his actions to-day.

Before the day was far advanced he was in communication in his private room with William Sutherland of Rochester, his representative on the committee; W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, another member of the National Committee who is opposed to McKinley, and Senator Gear of Iowa, who has charge of the Allison boom. To these gentlemen he made known his intention of fighting the committee. The conference lasted some time, and when the meeting of the committee began, it was apparent from the actions of these three members that they had taken fresh heart, as a result of their talk with Mr. Platt.

Almost from the beginning of the session of the committee Sutherland had found himself practically alone in his opposition to the McKinleyites. Mr. Gear appeared to have accepted the situation, and relinquished all hope of seeing Allison nominated. What Platt said to him this morning is not known except to the three who took part in the conference, but it is understood that the New-York boss pointed out the pitfalls in the way of McKinley, and urged a decisive stand against the Ohio movement. The fact that several contests taken up during the day resulted favorably to the contestants whose McKinleyism is not as strong as that of Mark Hanna, for instance, is regarded as evidence by some of the Platt followers that the influence of their leader already has been felt.

Plans Not Disclosed.

After talking with his lieutenants, Mr. Platt devoted some time to different persons who called to pay their respects and to ascertain, if possible, what his plans were. To all inquiries of this character he returned most diplomatic replies. Being importuned by a local paper to announce his position, he gave out this statement for publication:

"Gov. Morton will be placed in nomination and will be cordially supported by his friends. Speaker Reed and Senator Allison will also receive the votes of their supporters, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I am hopeful that the convention will recognize the wisdom of making Gov. Morton our Presidential candidate and declaring unequivocally for a single gold standard. He is essentially the gold standard bearer, as his record demonstrates. From a cursory observation during my brief stay here, I am sanguine that the majority of the delegates favor the continuance of the existing financial system as interpreted by Republican Administrations. The New-York delegation will certainly do all in its power to put a gold plank in the platform, for New-York is for gold."

To those who had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Platt when he was untrammeled by the presence of strangers this statement is nothing more than a diplomatic utterance designed to convey to the members of the National Committee, in parliamentary language, Mr. Platt's intention to make trouble if the committee's plan to seat McKinley men is persisted in. Just how far he proposes to go in his opposition to the committee remains to be discovered. While, apparently, he is full of fight at the present time and makes no secret of his intention to raise a row in the convention if the committee runs counter to his wishes, it is not believed that he would carry the matter so far that nothing would be left for him to do but walk out of the convention.

Not a Bolter.

Mr. Platt is not in the habit of bolting conventions. His enemies here from New-York say nothing would suit them better than to see Platt quit the convention. There are not a few Platt "touters" here, and they persist in saying that he will succeed in forcing the convention to place the words "gold standard" in the platform. When asked how he will do this the reply is that he will place before the convention the alternative of losing the support of the New-York State organization. The McKinley men from New-York now on the ground declare that the sentiment of the Republicans of the State is favorable to McKinley. It is notable, however, that they do not concede that the New-York Republicans want McKinley on a "straddle" platform.

"If Platt succeeds in inducing the convention to come straight out for the gold standard he will make himself invincible in the State of New-York," said one of his admirers this afternoon. "It is certain that he will make the fight of his life for a gold plank, and if the Committee on Resolutions presents a 'straddle' plank you may expect to see Platt raise a rumpus. In the face of the leverage which will be brought to bear by New-York, in my opinion, it will be impossible for the convention to declare for anything but the retention of the gold standard."

Pending the arrival in St. Louis of the other members of his contingent, Mr. Platt will continue the struggle against the committee with the few followers who came with him yesterday. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee has been seen to-day in the neighborhood of the National Committee room. To newspaper men who asked him what the Platt crowd proposed to do in case the committee refused to recognize the Platt delegates in the contested districts, he declared that "an awful howl" would be raised, and that there was no going to be "any Alabama or Florida business in these cases." Mr. Hackett appeared to be considerably disturbed this afternoon.

Hanna Not Disturbed.

The anti-Platt men say he is not at all sanguine of success. There were rumors current this morning that Platt and Hanna had been in conference on the subject of the New-York contests. These distinguished leaders had not met up to a late hour this afternoon. An Ohio man of prominence said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the McKinley leader was not disturbed over the utterances of Platt, and in all probability would pay no attention to them. The tendency is to let Platt howl and make what little trouble it lies in his power to create. This man said: "Before he came there was a disposition on the part of Mr. Hanna to treat him with great consideration. Now Platt jumps into the arena with a declaration of war against the committee and the assertion that his views must be adopted in the construction of the platform, on pain of dire misfortune to the candidate to be nominated and the party. Such talk is not calculated to bring to him concessions from the ones who have the power to make them."

Hanna Overshadows Platt.

It is plain that if Platt and Hanna were to have a "run," the New-Yorker would come out second best. What the next few hours or days may bring forth is a different matter.

A report was in circulation to-day that Platt had sent word to Hanna that the National Committee must not treat the delegates from the Empire State, representing thirty-four Electoral votes, as it had treated the delegates from Alabama and other Southern States, and that if the regularly elected seventy-two delegates were not admitted he would take sixty delegates out of the convention, and they would refuse to participate in or be bound by its proceedings. Mr. Platt said of this report that it was absolutely false; that he had not sent such a message to Mr. Hanna; that he could not speak for the delegation as to what its course would be, and that it would be determined by the delegates themselves after a consultation.

Quay Will Assist.

Senator Quay was one of Mr. Platt's callers this afternoon. The two were closeted for an hour. When Quay departed, Platt remarked to a group of newspaper men: "Senator Quay is in the fight with me to the end."

Mr. Platt to-night received a dispatch which he showed with much satisfaction to several callers in his rooms. It read as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.
T. C. Platt, Southern Hotel, St. Louis:
Five carloads of loyal New-York Republicans are on their way to St. Louis, for Morton and sound money. J. S. KENYON.

ANTI-PLATTITES ARRIVE.

Gen. Collis and Other New-York Contestants in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Trains arriving to night brought Gen. Collis, Col. S. V. R Cruger, Cornelius Bliss, and William Brookfield, who are among the New-York contestants; Gen. Horace Porter, Wilbur F. Wakeman, John S. Wise, William Henkel, Senator Pavey, Fred S. Gibbs, Montague Lesler, the anti-Platt orator of the New-York Republican County Committee former Judge Clarence W. Meade, John Miller of the Ninth District, ex-Speaker Fremont Cole, Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah, and other well-known New-York Republicans.

The entire party went to the Planters' Hotel, where rooms had been secured in advance. Mr. Bliss went to the Southern at 8 o'clock, was shown to the room of Mark Hanna, and remained there several hours. The other contestants mingled with the crowd at the Southern and endeavored to ascertain how the wind was blowing.

The news of the arbitrary performances of the National Committee encourages them in the belief that their claims to seats in the convention will be recognized.

Every one of the anti-Platt crowd is for Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice President. Montague Lester said the New-York Republican opponents of Platt would do their utmost to have Bliss selected.

Mr. Bliss was not in a talkative mood to-night.

The arrival of the chief contestants in the New-York cases will relieve Mr. Sutherland of New-York of the fear that the cases may go by default.

The Hobart Boom.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The repeated assertion by Mr. Platt to-day that in no circumstance will Morton be a candidate for Vice President has strengthened the feeling that Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey will be given second place on the ticket. Mr. Hobart, when asked this afternoon if he expected to be nominated, said that he had been gratified by the many evidences of satisfaction the mention of his name had brought forth, but that he had never conceived the possibility of being a candidate for the place, and had not decided whether he would discourage this demonstration in his interest. The inference from Mr. Hobart's statements is that he would let matters take their course.

The McKinley men, who have heard Platt's refusal to consider Morton's name in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination, express the opinion that Hanna will not trouble himself further about Morton, if indeed he has given the New-York Governor much consideration.

Facts Prove

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds and thousands of cases of scrofula, salt rheum, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other blood diseases is proof of its wonderful power to purify the blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and its power to cure is peculiar to itself. There is no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25 cents.

BUSY WITH CONTESTS

The National Committee Spends Another Day on the Temporary Roll —New-York Case To-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The National Committee has spent the day considering contests. In view of the fact that but sixty contests had been settled, it was voted early in the day to allow but ten minutes to each side in contests that should come before the committee.

Secretary Manley announced that the contest in the Eighth Virginia District had been withdrawn by a letter, and the names of W. B. G. Shumate and H. Y. Wale were placed upon the temporary roll. Both are instructed for McKinley. The contestants were divided between Reed and Allison.

More Mississippi Cases.

Consideration of the Mississippi contests was resumed. Ex-Congressman Lynch appeared for the contestees, J. W. Randolph and Samuel D. Young, both colored, and Gen. Thompson of Ohio, spoke for the contestants, C. A. Simpson and George W. Bowles, colored. There was no debate in committee and the two last named were seated by a unanimous vote. With equal celerity the contestants in the Seventh Mississippi District, James M. Matthews, Sr., and George G. Cranberry, (colored) were placed on the roll to the exclusion of J. Meredith Matthews and Thomas E. Richardson. In each of these cases, both contestants and contestees were McKinleyites.

The committee next took up the case brought from the First District of Alabama, and which had been laid over from Wednesday afternoon. Here the contestants were S. M. Murphy and D. H. Prentice, both colored, and favoring Reed as first choice; the contestees were Samuel S. Booth and John Harmon, (colored,) both for McKinley. The committee refused to seat the Reed delegation by a vote of 19 to 31, and Booth and Harmon were placed on the temporary roll call. Senator Gear of Iowa declared that this vote "would have a bad effect upon the country."

Kellogg Wins His Fight.

The contest as to delegates at large from Louisiana was considered next. In this case the representative of the regular Republican Party of the State, comprising William Pitt Kellogg, Albert H. Leonard, (white,) Reedites, and Henry Demas and James Vance, (colored,) McKinleyites, claimed to be entitled to be placed upon the roll. Against them were the nominees of the National Republican Sugar Planters' Convention—A. McGinniss, E. N. Cornay, Anthony Doherty, and R. H. Hackney, all white McKinleyites. In addition, Leonard's seat was contested independently by Andrew Hero, Jr. The committee seated the Kellogg delegates.

It was suggested, however, by several members of the committee that this summary proceeding might do injury to the Republican cause in Louisiana by alienating the sugar-planters element, and, the respective delegations having been called back, Chairman Carter made a pacific address, pointing out that the action taken had been based upon the statement of Mr. Balian himself that the organization he represented was not regular, and suggesting that the Committee on Credentials be the body to which action was in court of last resort. The contestants accepted the suggestion, and announced as they withdrew that the case would be carried to the convention. Although the seating of ex-Gov. Kellogg and his associates was regarded as disposing of all the contests in the six Louisiana Congressional districts, it was decided to take them up seriatim and hear arguments. In the First District ex-Gov. Henry C. Warmoth and Walter L. Cohen, (colored,) instructed for McKinley, and C. W. Boothby and C. W. Deverin, (colored,) instructed for Reed, were the rival delegations. Warmoth and Cohen were seated without a roll call. This was a victory for the sugar-planters, or National Republicans, and a practical reversal of the position taken by the committee on the preceding contest.

Reed Contestants Lose.

In the Second District the contestees were A. T. Wimberly and Richard Simms, (colored,) instructed for McKinley, and the contestants Morris Marks and Lucien Commo, (colored,) instructed for Reed. As in the other contests in this State, the disputes were based upon the regularity or otherwise of the conventions at which the delegates were elected. Wimberly and Simms were seated without debate or opposition.

Next in the list was the Third Louisiana District contest, where L. S. Clark and William J. Behan, National Republicans, challenged the credentials of Meyer Cahn and of State Chairman Thomas A. Cage, (colored,) all four McKinleyites. Cahn and Cage were excluded by a vote of 19 to 18, but subsequently, upon motion of Mr. Hahn of Ohio, both delegations were seated, with a half vote each. The vote was 27 to 11.

This was the first double delegation to be placed on the roll by the committee, and Committeeman Botkin of Montana expressed the fear that the precedent would return to plague the body.

David S. Ferris and C. C. Antoine, (colored,) both "regular Republicans" and instructed for McKinley, were the claimants in the Fourth District, while Benjamin O'Neill and William Harper, (colored,) both instructed for Reed, made contest for the seats. This was an echo of a similar dispute which arose over the same competing delegations in the Minneapolis Convention four years ago. Harper and O'Neill, the Reed men, were seated by a unanimous vote.

No presentation of facts was made in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, and the regular delegates from each locality—L. B. Donnally and S. W. Green (colored) and J. B. Brooks and W. W. Johnson (both colored)—were seated. All four are instructed for McKinley.

Delaware, New-York, and North Carolina were passed for the time being, there being no response when they were called by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the Third Virginia District the contestants failed to put in an appearance, and the regular delegates, Edmund Waddill, Jr., and C. W. Harris, both instructed for McKinley, were seated.

Big Fight Over Delaware.

The Delaware case came up in the evening and provoked a hot fight. The decision was against seating either of the contesting delegations. The Higgins delegates, claiming to be regular, are instructed for McKinley; the Addicks delegates, appearing on Secretary Manley's records as contestants, are said to be for Quay.

When the rival delegations, headed respectively by Higgins and Addicks, were ushered into the committee room, the excitement on the part of the committeemen was intense, and they moved their chairs forward until they formed a semicircle about the contestants and the presiding officer.

Without preliminary, ex-Senator Higgins plunged into the case in behalf of himself and his associates. Mr. Addicks sat close beside him, and at times it looked as though the two men might come into personal collision, especially as Mr. Higgins denounced Addicks as the principal of a conspiracy against law and honor, and as a man who regarded neither.

Said Addicks Was No Gentleman.

Mr. Higgins was followed by Washington Hastings, who was equally emphatic. Turning to Addicks, who sat with a sarcastic smile on his face, he shook his finger under his nose and ejaculated:

"This man is governed by a base and selfish ambition. I say it to his face, as I have said it before. His name is Addicks. Little as he understands the language of gentlemen, he doubtless understands what I say."

Addicks made no response.

The principal address of the other side was made by Caleb R. Taylor, Chairman of the convention which elected the Addicks delegation. He entered a protest against the washing of the dirty linen of the Delaware Republicans before the committee. He also made a bitter attack upon the motives of ex-Senator Higgins, whose political fortune, he said, had been made by Addicks.

Mr. Addicks then made a brief address on his own behalf. He said he had been indorsed by the people of Delaware and had destroyed the worst ring that the Republican Party had ever known. Mr. Higgins replied:

Called Him a "Moral Idiot."

He alluded to Addicks as "that creature," and said that his speech showed him to be the "moral idiot" that every one in Delaware knew he was.

As soon as the parties in interest had retired a storm broke forth.

Senator Thurston, first gaining the floor, commenced an impassioned speech. He reviewed the evidence elicited in the Du Pont controversy before the United States Senate and declared that it exposed a state of affairs unprecedented in the history of any State Republican Party in the country. Addicks, he said, had been proved a traitor to the cause of Republicanism.

Thurston Wins Applause.

"Talk to me of honor and decency in politics," said the Senator. "I tell you here and now that I would not vote for J. Edward Addicks if his vote were needed to make the next President of the United States, and if the necessity demands, I will repeat that statement upon the floor of the National Convention."

Two rounds of applause, the first demonstration of the kind that has marked the proceedings of the committee, followed the Nebraska Senator's declaration.

R. C. Kerens moved that all of the Addicks delegation, with the exception of Addicks himself, be put upon the temporary roll.

Senator Thurston declared that on the floor of the convention he would speak and vote to unseat the entire delegation.

Numerous speeches and motions were made, all taking the ground that Addicks was not a Republican and would not be recognized as such.

Finally Senator Carey of Wyoming moved that the Higgins delegation be placed on the temporary roll. The vote was: Yeas, 10; nays, 39.

Then the committee, on motion of Mr Sutherland, voted, 41 to 9, that it was no willing to place either delegation on th temporary roll, and referred the entir matter to the National Republican Convention.

Six Votes for Each Territory.

Before the Delaware case was taken up there was a long discussion on a motion by Delegate Catron of New-Mexico to th effect that six delegates each be placed on the roll for the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. It was finally adopted.

A DAY OF INERTIA.

Good Prospect for a Discussion of Finance in the Convention.

By The United Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—This has been a day of inertia in the Republican camp. Even the arrival of Senator Quay to reinforce ex-Senator Platt failed to galvanize the anti-McKinley movement back to any semblance of vigorous life. The corridors around the room where the National Committee went through its monotonous routine of deciding preliminary contests was never uncomfortably thronged at any period of the day.

What the decisions of the committee would be appeared to be taken for granted in a majority of cases. Some eccentric departures in the Louisiana contested cases from the ordinary course of rulings scarcely served to give zest to otherwise tasteless proceedings.

When the New-York contests shall be reached to-morrow or Monday interest may revive. Some of Mr. Platt's intimates continue to make veiled threats of bolting if the New-York contests are decided on the same principles that are alleged to have controlled the committee in other cases, but Mr. Platt himself has carefully avoided committing himself to such a course.

Some very decided indications were given this afternoon as to the course which the McKinley men would probably take on the financial question. Hitherto the Platt men have shouted "sound money," and the McKinley men have shouted "tariff," and neither side has manifested any disposition to adopt the war cry of the other. Now all this is changed, and the McKinley men are shouting finance.

A suggested platform, drafted by Mr. Kohlsaat of Chicago, was submitted to Mr. Hanna and other close friends of Major McKinley to-day, and was taken under consideration. This proposed financial plank, while following in the lines of the Indiana platform, goes one important step further and specifically declares for the "gold standard." At the same time, however, that this proposition was submitted, the suggestion was made that if this platform were adopted by the Committee on Resolutions it should be with the distinct understanding that when it was reported to the convention by that committee the Chairman should entertain a motion to strike out the words "gold standard," the plank to be so framed that this could be done without interfering with the context or the sense. Such a motion being entertained, the proposition would be subject to debate, and finally could be settled by the convention on a test vote.

It is understood to be Mr. Hanna's judgment that the words "gold standard" ought not to appear in the platform.

Senator Allison's friends, who have hitherto remained so silent that the impression gained ground that he had been withdrawn from the race, are now assuming an aggressive attitude and assert that he will be supported by vigorous oratory and many votes when the convention shall proceed to nominations.

NOT LIKE A CONVENTION CITY.

St. Louis Is Undecorated and Delegates Lack for Entertainment.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The men from all parts of the country who have come to St. Louis only to find that they are to take part in a McKinley ratification meeting are already complaining of the absence of the sights and sounds that, up to this time, have been inseparable from convention preliminaries. The city thus far has refused to awaken to the fact that the Republican National Convention is soon to be called to order within its gates.

Possibly the recent tornado may have some connection with the state of temper which seems to have taken possession of the town. Ordinarily the streets of a convention city are ablaze with colors days before the time for the opening exercises, and the music of brass bands and the shouts of enthusiastic boomers keep the delegates from becoming lonesome)

The decorations in the principal streets up to this hour are so few in number and so devoid of character as not to be worth mentioning. A few extra flags have been flung to the breeze and a few strips of bunting adorn the fronts of saloons and other resorts where Republican patronage is welcomed. One or two mammoth pictures of Reed and McKinley have been hung in the corridors of the Southern Hotel, and a few delegations have placed signs above the doors of their headquarters, and are preparing to invest in some bunting.

The New-York delegation headquarters, at the Southern, present the finest appearance of any yet opened.

At the Planters' Hotel the Pennsylvanians have expended some money on an electric sign, which bears the legend, in flaming letters:

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

A picture of the Pennsylvania boss is affixed to the board beneath the letters. Down stairs the counterfeit presentments of Quay and McKinley in crayon hang side by side on the elevator framework.

It will be seen that there is precious little

PLATED WARE

at greatly reduced prices for two weeks only.

REED & BARTON,
37 Union Square, N. Y.

The "hottest day" will soon be here. Better be making your HIRES Root-beer now.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

inspiration for delegates who find time hanging on their hands. The sound of music outside the Southern Hotel to-night about 8 o'clock drew the crowd in the lobby to the entrance in the hope that at last the spell of inactivity was to be broken by the advent of a lively band of boomers. The uproar was caused by a juvenile drum corps, which was so appreciative of the attention bestowed upon it by the visitors that it stopped and saluted.

The First Regiment Band appeared at the Planters' to-night to serenade the Colonel of the regiment, and the delegates staying at that house managed to keep it playing until its repertory was exhausted. It isn't a very good band, either.

The only other band heard here this week turned out on the occasion of the visit of "Silver Dick" Bland, who was here to attend a Democratic confab.

The St. Louis Republicans are full of excuses for the lack of exciting features, but the delegates with time on their hands are growing critical, and if something is not provided soon to break the monotony they are apt to say some unpleasant things of St. Louis.

LENGTH OF THE CONVENTION.

A Prospect that It Will Not Adjourn Before Saturday Night.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—A general desire obtains among delegates and officers of the convention, and more especially among St. Louis business men, to figure out how long the convention is likely to last. There seeming to be no opposition practically to the nomination of Major McKinley for the Presidency, it was taken for granted at first that the convention could finish up its work in two or three days, so as to adjourn not later than Thursday evening. The outlook, however, is far from being promising for such speed.

There are something like 150 contests to be settled, and they all must go to the Committee on Credentials, and each contestant will insist on a hearing. It is figured, therefore, that the Credentials Committee will hardly get through its work in less than two days.

The National Committee has but to make a temporary roll, and yet it has been in constant session for two days without finishing the work. Besides that, the contestants all have the right of appeal to the convention itself, and they are likely to exercise this right to the utmost.

An examination of the records of previous conventions shows that not one of them since that of 1876, when Hayes and Wheeler were nominated, concluded its business before the end of the fourth day. At Minneapolis the convention met Tuesday, June 7, at 12:15. The roll of States and Territories was called, and the Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules and Orders of Business, Credentials, and Resolutions were announced. Thereupon, after a session of only an hour and forty minutes, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock the next morning. The second day the permanent officers were seated, and the rules were adopted. The Committee on Resolutions, which had the platform in charge, was unable to report, and it was granted further time, so that after announcing the members of the National Committee, the convention adjourned until the following day. The Credentials Committee was unable to report in the morning of Thursday, but did report at an evening session. At the same time the platform was submitted and adopted without debate or division. Friday morning was consumed in considering contested seats, and they had to be disposed of before the nominations could be made. Immediately after the selection of Gen. Harrison had been made unanimous the convention adjourned until evening, when Whitelaw Reid was nominated for the Vice Presidency, and some routine business was transacted.

Much the same programme will be followed here in St. Louis as it took the Minneapolis Convention three days and part of the fourth to conclude the preliminary business it is believed it will be at least as long as that here.

The Resolutions Committee will, of course, sit at the same time as the Credentials Committee, and the fight over the platform will be progressing while the contests are being heard. It is figured out that the delegates will be in luck if they can get a chance at the platform Friday morning, and Silver men say they not only will make their fight in the committee, but will debate the platform on the floor of the convention, and will resist vigorously any speedy action on the previous question.

The St. Louis people, of course, want a long convention, and fortunately for them it looks as if the session would last for four or five days, probably winding up Saturday.

It took two days only at Chicago in 1860 to nominate Lincoln and Hamlin, and the same length of time in Baltimore, when Lincoln and Johnson were put on the ticket.

Grant and Colfax at Chicago, and Grant and Wilson at Philadelphia, were nominated after two days' work, but a convention of three days was necessary for Hayes and Wheeler at Cincinnati in 1875.

The days of long Republican conventions began with the celebrated anti-Grant fight in Chicago in 1880, the convention then lasting from Wednesday, June 2, to Tuesday, June 8, or six working days.

Blaine and Logan, at Chicago, in 1884, took four days, and four years later, at the same place, it required seven days, including Sunday morning, to fix up the nominations for Harrison and Morton.

With these records staring them in the face, delegates may not be surprised if they do not return to their families until after the end of next week.

THE NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS.

Gorgeous Room Provided for the Morton Boom to Die In.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—New-York, as usual, will have conspicuous headquarters. No visitor to the parlor floor of the Southern can miss it. The New-York delegation has the ordinary dining-room, on the main hall, immediately opposite the parlor in which the National Committee meets. It is a large, hexagonal apartment, separated from the halls on three sides of it by glass partitions, through which one sees a wealth of wall, pillar, and ceiling decoration, portraits of Gov. Levi P. Morton, a clean covering of white cloth upon the floor, and a handful of early comers who await the arrival of the Morton boomers from the Empire State.

Over on the right of the entrance to this room, a large portrait of Thomas B. Reed looks gloomily across at the banner indicating the way to "Boss" Hanna's throne at the end of the same hall. Skillful decorators have arranged blue and gold banners in the New-York room, and there is a profuse and tasteful clustering of flags about the four columns and wherever they can be hung.

At the further end of the apartment, where tables and chairs are provided for the convenience of the delegation in case a meeting shall be held, a large oil portrait of Gov. Morton, in a heavy gilt frame, elaborately decorated with flags, attracts the eyes of the throngs of people who constantly pass and repass.

This room, in a day or two, will become a harbor of refuge for those who seek relief from the inevitable rush and crush of conventions. The State flag and coat-of-arms are displayed, and "Morton and New-York," in gold, is repeated on several long blue silk banners hung upon the walls.

A lithographic portrait of Quay was tacked up this afternoon at each side of the entrance to the New-York headquarters. None but a Pennsylvania Republican would have been guilty of such an intrusion.

Mr. Platt's rooms are on the floor above the New-York headquarters, immediately over the suite occupied by Hanna.

QUAY IS THERE.

Gov. Hastings Will Present His Name to the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania arrived this afternoon. The Senator was accompanied by his son, Richard Quay.

A number of newspaper men called at the Quay apartments at the Southern Hotel. Beyond announcing that he was in the fight to stay, and that his name would be presented by Gen. Hastings, Mr. Quay declined to be interviewed. He expressed entire ignorance as to what kind of platform the convention was likely to adopt.

He also declined to say whether it was his purpose, as had been stated by some of the Pennsylvania delegation, to transfer the vote of his State from himself to McKinley when Pennsylvania should be called on the rolls. Generally he manifested to his newspaper callers a much greater desire to receive than to give news.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Gov. Hastings, who will nominate Senator Quay for President, left Harrisburg this afternoon with a party of friends for St. Louis. A special train left here at 10 o'clock this evening over the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Pennsylvania delegates and alternates.

TAKE A GOLD PLATFORM

New-York Regulars Go to St. Louis Prepared for a Fight for Gov. Morton and Sound Money.

ALBANY, June 12.—The New-York delegates are for a gold platform at St. Louis, and they started to-day with a full understanding of the specifications which will be insisted on. They are in for a fight, and whatever progress may have been made at St. Louis before their arrival, they insist that the platform-makers must listen to their voices, or they will "make Rome howl." They have a regular plan of battle. Mr. Platt, Mr. Hackett, and Mr. Odell, who went two days ago, had an understanding on the subject, and they are to map out the work which will be undertaken by every New-Yorker who is in sympathy with the last State Convention immediately on arrival. They will insist, as hard as they can, upon a modification of the currency plank in the Massachusetts platform.

Edward Lauterbach, one of the delegates at large, is scheduled as the member of the Committee on Platform from this State. He started with the delegation to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Lauterbach. On the train, soon after it pulled out from the Grand Central Station, in New-York City, Mr. Lauterbach gave to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a draft of the plank which suits the New-Yorkers. It reads thus:

We are entirely opposed to the coinage of silver as full legal-tender money, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement, to which England, France, and Germany must be parties.

Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold if so desired by the creditors.

This plank has been made after many consultations among Republican leaders in New-York City and is said to have the approval of many business men who do not figure much in practical politics. It was under discussion by those of the delegates who had a taste for such substantial topics before the delegates' train had pulled out of the tunnel on the Central Road to-day. The delegates insist that they will make a clamor against any silver nonsense at St. Louis which the entire country will hear.

One of the visitors to St. Louis on the New-York train is John A. Sleicher of New-Lork, Supervisor of the City Record. He has a gold plank which was drawn by W. J. Arkell which he proposes to urge the Committee on Platform to adopt. It reads thus:

We declare and affirm that all the obligations of the Government shall be payable in gold coin of the present weight and fineness.

Anderson Lawrence, the Sergeant at Arms of the delegation to St. Louis from New-York, walked into the Grand Central Station at 12:30 o'clock to-day, carrying a package containing 1,000 Morton badges. At about that time Speaker Hamilton Fish, Assembly Leader James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, and a few other intimate friends put in an appearance, bound for the convention in a special car. They were Morton and Fish buttons, and so the two booms—a Gubernatorial and a Presidential—started together.

The St. Louis party from the Grand Central Station occupied four coaches. Speaker Fish, James M. E. O'Grady, Assemblyman George C. Austin, Senator Charles Davis, and C. C. James had a private car, which went as a part of the regular Southwestern limited train.

There was more enthusiasm for Morton than might have been expected, in view of the reports that McKinley is sweeping everything at St. Louis. Senators Lexow, Burns, and Page were there wearing Morton badges and declaring they were for the Governor without a second choice. They were also for a currency plank which should declare for gold unequivocally, and they were for Platt, when State politics is under consideration. They professed to believe that "the old man had somethin up his sleeve" which would yet mak trouble for McKinley, but they did no say upon what it was that this childlike faith in the "old man's" ability was based.

John S. Kenyon, the Secretary of th Republican State Committee, had charg of the train. With him were Charles A Ball and E. A. Whitbeck, who are his assistants at the Senate desk at Alban during legislative sessions.

One car was filled with visitors fror Orange and Rockland Counties. They wer chaperoned by Senator Lexow, and were going to see the fun. Sergeant at Arms Benson of Albany was another passenger although he said he would go only as far as Albany.

Jacob A. Hess, Assemblymen Harvey T Andrews, and Walter Bondy of Syracus were in the party. At Poughkeepsie, Col "Joe" Dickey, Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers, George A. Cantine, and T. W Bradley joined the other delegates.

Mr. Bradley is a McKinley man first, last, and all the time. He was a curiosity on the train, and in spite of his unique position as a delegate on the Morton train he was in full sympathy with the crowd on most propositions which came up for discussion.

For some reason Adjt. Gen. McAlpin did not leave on this train, but waited until one leaving three hours later. It was said that the General thought the heat of the early train would prove fatal to his boom, which was showing the effect of the latest news from St. Louis. Two sleeping cars were attached to the special train here. One was for the Mohawk Valley delegates, and the other for those from this locality.

What the train left here there was but one berth in it which was not taken. Judge A. T. Clearwater and S. D. Coykendall, representing the Ulster District, from which Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck hails, got on the train here. Judge Clearwater said that they were for Morton first, last, and all the time. State Treasurer Colvin was accompanied by his wife, and Charles Anderson said that he had telegraphed ahead for a good limb in a good tree in which to perch. William Barnes, Jr., his alternate; Mayor Mitchell of Cohoes, and Delegate William J. Walker had seats together in one of the cars added here. Judge George S. Bacheller and Sheriff W. W. Worden of Saratoga and Congressman Frank S. Black of Troy had seats close by them. George Campbell of Cohoes, ex-State Committeeman, went in the car with Delegate J. Leroy Jacobs of Calro, Assemblymen Amos J. Ablett, T. W. Winne, Edward L. Schmidt, and Delegate L. W. Baxter of Cobleskill.

A large delegation of canal officials, in charge of Jacob Snell and John N. Parker, Division Superintendents, got aboard the special here. Their chief, Superintendent George W. Aldridge, was expected to join the crowd at Buffalo.

THE FASSETT BOOM.

A STAKE FOR WINGED FOOT

SHE DEFEATED GOLDEN DREAM FOR THE CLOVER STAKES.

Glenmoyne Turned Up in Racing Form Once More and Captured the High-Weight Handicap—Shakespeare's Backers Had a Good Thing Through the Temporary Insanity of the Layers of the Odds—Red Cloud Won over Hurdles.

A very fair card and some very good sport satisfied the good-sized crowd that was at the Brooklyn race track yesterday afternoon. Backers fared pretty well, too, as three favorites and a couple of well-backed second choices won their races. The only rank outsider to get to the front was Red Cloud, in the hurdle race. There was no good reason why he should not have been the favorite, after it was learned that Annie Bishop was "not out for the money."

A batch of ten two-year-olds appeared in the opening scramble of five furlongs, and the three favorites in the speculation, Eldolon, Nina Louise, and Full Speed, had the race entirely between them. They finished in the order named Eldolon never giving his backers a moment's uneasiness at any part of the journey, as he easily had the foot of the rest of the party. Nina Louise tried to give him a bit of a brush, but the stable boy who rode her had no chance in a finish against Doggett. So she had to be content with getting the second money, by beating Full Speed, who had made the running, by a couple of lengths.

Glenmoyne made one of those remarkable reversals of form that are sometimes shown by Mr. Rogers's horses, and won the heavyweight handicap right handily, with Taral to pilot him. But the weight seemed to anchor him, and he was a bad third, the good thing of the race, Inquirendo, beating him home for the place by a half dozen lengths. Gotham acted as if he won the only race he cared for this year. Eclipse ran so very badly that the Stewards ordered that his entry be refused hereafter.

The stake race of the afternoon was the Clover, for two-year-old fillies, with a guaranteed value of $2,000, and an actual value of $3,100. For this there was a genuine plunge on Lady Louise of the Fleischmann string, Winged Foot and Golden Dream coming next in the public fancy. There was now a worse favorite than was Lady Louise, for she never showed a bit of speed, and was next to last in the field of seven that ran, at the end of the journey. It was a bad "tip" that the plungers got on the race. McCafferty said Bolthup but "sawed wood," and he got all the money with his candidate, Winged Foot. Golden Dream was forced to make the pace for about half the journey, with Winged Foot and Cockernony close up. When the turn was being made, McCafferty sent Winged Foot to the front, got the rail, and raced home the easiest sort of a winner by three lengths from Golden Dream, who was ridden all out in an effort to get up to the bearer of the National colors. There were three lengths between the pair, and three more separated Golden Dream from Cockernony. The rest of the lot were beaten away off.

It was a fortunate thing for the people who were possessed of common sense that there were a lot of crazy men in the betting ring. These latter must have thought that there might something fall out of the clouds that had speed enough to beat Shakespeare for the handicap at a mile and an eighth. There were certainly no horses in the race that had a chance to do it, and yet the layers quoted 8 to 5 against Shakespeare, which was a good thing for the players that had their wits about them. The crazy crowd bet on either Emma C. or Patrician to beat Shakespeare, and so learned the truth of the old adage about the fool and his money. The race was, of course, only an exercise gallop for Shakespeare, and he won in a canter by a length from Patrician, who was ridden all out in order to beat Emma C. home by three lengths. Shakespeare should have been at least a 1 to 4 chance. It was one of the plums of racing that the layers occasionally let fall into the laps of racegoers.

A dozen three-year-olds, with Belle Washington, Zanone, Swiftfoot, and Royal H. in the party, and a starting gate, made a lot of trouble for Starter Flynn in the fifth race. It was a six furlong dash, and the start was a very straggling and bad one. Zanone, the favorite in the speculation, was so favored by it that he won very handily, and so rewarded the men who have persistently played him for a good one ever since he was brought on here from the West. Zanone, Jefferson, who ran second; Emotional, who was third at the finish, and Belle Washington, who got off in front of the party, were the only ones that had a chance in the race. The rest either lacked speed, or were off so badly that they had no opportunity to get into the contest.

Flushing, who made a runaway race of the first hurdle race at the track, was made a favorite at post time to do the same thing in which the same lot of horses were starters. But his jockey was not able to steal a march on the rest of the field this time, and so Red Cloud landed the prize, with Flushing in the second place. Tom Moore and Watchman had a brush for some of the honors with Flushing. Tom Moore was only beaten a neck for the second part of the purse. Annie Bishop showed no speed, and ran as if she was "a sure enough dead one" that was in the race in the interest of some one who would lay the odds against her. After the race the Stewards had her jockey up to try and find out what he had done with the speed the mare showed at Morris Park. They did not find it about his clothing. If the had gone to the stable, they might have found it there in all probability. She has had no use for it lately, and Warnke is probably saving it for use at Sheepshead Bay.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:03⅘.

1—Eldolon, C. H. Smith's br. c., by Iroquois-Hilda, 108 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Doggett.)

2—Nina Louise, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. f., 100, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Gardner.)

3—Full Speed, Kensico Stable's br. c., 112, 5 to 1.....(Taral.)

Won by one length; two lengths between second and third.

Grey Bird, 115, 12 to 1, (McCafferty;) Second Chance, 95, 30 to 1, (Powers;) Her Own, 98½, 12 to 1, (Keefe;) Convention, 103, 30 to 1, (Donnelly;) Faro, 95, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Arthur K., 98, 40 to 1, (Lambley;) and Cheer Up, 95, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Highweight Handicap. Time—1:42⅘.

1—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6 years, by Glenelg-Moyne, 130 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Taral.)

2—Inquirendo, Gibbon & Co.'s b. c., 4, 115, 16 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Griffin.)

3—Gotham, Col. J. Ruppert's ch. c., 4, 108, 7 to 5.....(Hamilton.)

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Lancer, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Bell,) and Eclipse, 8, 118, 10 to 1, (Clerico,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Clover Stakes of $2,000; for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:53¾.

1—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Buchanan-Long Shore, 115 pounds, 16 to 5 and even money.....(McCafferty.)

2—Golden Dream, Ellerton Stable's b. f., 123, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Griffin)

3—Cockernony, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 115, 7 to 1.....(Taral)

Won by three lengths, the same distance between second and third.

Divide, 115, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Euphemia L., 115, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Lady Louise, 115, 4 to 5, (Doggett,) and Fair Recluse, 115, 30 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Handicap. Time—1:53⅘.

1—Shakespeare II., C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c, 3 years, by Plenipo-Avondale, 112 pounds. 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)

2—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 5, 115, 10 to 5 and 9 to 10.....(Doggett)

3—Emma C., W. Lakeland's b. f., 4, 115, 16 to 5.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Dutch Skater, 5, 107, 5 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:16⅘.

1—Zanone, S. Levy's br. g., by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 92 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (Gardner)

2—Jefferson, Erie Stable's br. g., 94, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Coyle)

3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 97, 7 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

The Dragon, 107, 8 to 1, (Griffin,) Belle Washington, 92, 30 to 1 (Powers;) Royal H., 97, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) Maple Prince, 106, 20 to 1, (Hill;) Bon Ami, 97, 20 to 1, (Connolly;) Lambent, 97, 12 to 1, (Hirsch;) Royal Rover, 102, 40 to 1, (Sheedy;) Telegram, 97, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Swiftfoot, 110, 8 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half. Time—2:52⅘.

1—Red Cloud, J. Webb's b. h., aged, by Red Iron-Maggie D., 140 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Tallman)

2—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5, 151, 6 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Mara)

3—Tom Moore, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 4, 140, 10 to 1.....(Rowan)

Won by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

Watchman, 4, 140, 5 to 1, (Chandler;) Thackeray, 4, 132, 20 to 1, (Hogan;) Rose Howard, aged, 130, 25 to 1, (Hueston;) Annie Bishop, 6, 147, 8 to 1, (Callahan;) Marcus, aged, 140, 6 to 1, (Veach,) and Wheeler, aged, 137, 15 to 1, (Barry,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Petrel, Tragedian, Xmas, and Rifter, 113 pounds each; Ellerdie, 110; Passover, Mistral II., and Bragalone, 106 each; Valeriana, Ten of Hearts, Nana H., Robert Bonner, and Pleurese, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Lansdale, 107 pounds; Ed Kearney, 104; Sir Dixon, Jr., 100; Augusta Belle, 99; Lodi and Golden Gate, 97 each; Gold Crest, 88.

THIRD RACE.—Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. George Kessler, Don de Oro, Arbuckle, Haphazard, Albaniau, The Friar, and San Mateo, 118 pounds each; Rhodesia and Sans Pareil, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Boulevard Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile. Margrave, 117 pounds; Volley, 109; Hamilton II. and Izmir, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tinge, 117 pounds; Buckrew, 116; Lustre, 111; Ameer, 110; Navahoe and Halton, 109 each; Brendoo and Burgundy, 100 each; Buckwa, 99; Lady Greenway and Bessie Browning, 84 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. St. Maxim, 124 pounds; Hanwell, 108; Lake Shore, 106; Charade, 97; Long Beach, 95.

HOBART AND WRENN WINNERS.

Took Middle States' Championships in Doubles from Talmage and Millet.

The tennis tournament for the championship of the Middle States was continued yesterday on the courts at Mountain Station, N. J. Although neither of the final events in the men's singles or the ladies' singles were played, the day developed some interesting tennis.

The final round in the men's doubles between Clarence Hobart and "Bob" Wrenn and Millet and Talmage proved the drawing card of the afternoon. Hobart and Wrenn were not at their best, and the match resulted in closer playing than was expected. Talmage and Millet stood fire in excellent shape. In the second set they had the opposing team worried for a while, and came near to winning it on their better team work. Hobart and Wrenn, however, finally captured it, and in the last set practically had things their own way.

To-day Wrenn and Hobart will be pitted against each other in the final round of the singles, and Miss Moore, who has recently won the championship of New Jersey, will meet Miss Atkinson, the champion of the United States. Both matches are expected to develop exciting play. The score:

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Hobart and Wrenn beat Millet and Talmage, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Third Round—W. M. Cranston, (2—6 of 15,) beat George Wrenn, (scratch,) 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; I. Griffin, (30,) beat R. D. Thurber, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—4; George N. Miles, (4—6 of 15,) beat A. B. Gladwin, (30,) 7—5, 6—4; W. N. Fraser, (4—6 of 15,) beat A. P. Simmonds, (2—6 of 15,) 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—W. M. Cranston beat I Griffin, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart beat O. H. Bostwick and Miss Booth, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; J. P. Paret and Miss Moore beat W. N. Fraser and Miss Atkinson, 12—10, 6—4.

HARD WORK FOR THE OARSMEN.

Walter Peet Unable to Coach Columbia—The Crew Doing Well.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—This has been an ideal June day, and all the crews in training here for the four-cornered races on June 24 and 26, have put in several hours' hard work. A stiff northerly breeze is blowing, and this morning the river was a little rough, but this afternoon it is only choppy, with no whitecaps in sight.

Two weeks from to-day the 'Varsity race will be rowed, and old boatmen say, as the tide and water is to-day, so will it be then. Ellis Ward says the part about the tide is all right, but he scouts the water idea. If there is any similarity between the two days, at 5:30 P. M., the time set for the race, there will be a strong ebb tide, the water will be in splendid shape, and the river on the west side will be nicely shaded by the hills, while on the other shore a blaze of sunshine will make a dazzling picture for thousands of sightseers to look at.

The new shell of the Quakers was nearly wrecked by a squall on Thursday afternoon, and the freshmen had hard work to keep from being blown into the old willow dock, on which the University of Pennsylvania boathouse stands. Ellis Ward's watermanship saved the day. The veteran coach says that the university crew will not repeat last year's mistakes.

Timothy Donohue is making twenty-four new sweeps for Columbia and ten for Harvard.

Guy Richards, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, to-day spoke of the upset of Harvard's shell from swells of a passing steamer, and said it would be a courteous act on the part of pilots of vessels which have no set time to pass Poughkeepsie if they would signal the engineer to slow down when in the vicinity of the crews, so that the swells would not be large enough to damage the shells or threaten the equilibrium of the oarsmen. The University of Pennsylvania had a shell brokein in two last year from this cause. If the boats would run under one bell Mr. Richards thinks the danger would be reduced a minimum.

The swamping of Harvard's cedar boat and the involuntary bath of the 'Varsity crew is being discussed quite freely by all the undergraduates here. The swells that made the trouble came from the steamer Romer, a passenger boat regularly plying on the Hudson. The time that the Romer may be expected at Krum Elbow can be calculated on the average to within a few minutes. Nevertheless the happening was an unfortunate one, because it was Harvard which held out against the Poughkeepsie course on account of the number of steamers going up and down and the consequent commotion of the water, which, they maintained, interfered with practice and endangered the shells. Mr. Richards spoke seriously this afternoon of the subject of steam vessels slowing down for the college boys, and it is to be hoped that his request will be heeded.

After spending two days at the Columbia quarters Coach Walter Peet announced his intention to-day of returning to New-York for a week. He seems to be satisfied with the work of the crews. He says that they are in good spirits, and all in fine physical condition. The 'Varsity crew has been over the course three or four times, but has not rowed on time yet. When each of the men feels in the very best possible shape an effort will be made to cover the four miles in fast time. Mr. Peet, when spoken to about Pennsylvania's protests against subs from Columbia and Harvard watching the University of Pennsylvania's crews at work, laughed and said the incident had no significance whatever. It was a good-natured practice, and at New-London was carried on between Yale, Columbia, and Harvard, without a thought of harm or any ill-feeling whatever.

No change has been made in the Columbia's 'Varsity crew since their arrival, nearly two weeks ago.

There has been no change in Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew except in the order in which the men row, since the Harlem Regatta, in which the Quakers carried off much glory. Coach Ellis Ward also is well pleased encouraged by the row kicked up by the University's Athletic Committee. He says it has a disheartening effect on the men. Jack and Keppelman are still at Belleview Villa.

No press boat will be allowed to follow the crews in the race this year. The Regatta Committee is of the opinion that if one boat is designated as "press" boat others will crowd in without authority. Mr. Richards thinks the warehouses at Highland, which interrupt for a short distance the view from the observation train, can be covered by men specially stationed on the docks.

Another Game for the Pirates.

Meekin pitched for the New-Yorks against the Pittsburg team at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but the visitors hit him easily and won the game. Foreman held the New-Yorks down to three hits. Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	P	O	A	E
V'n H'n, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0	0	E. Smith, lf.	0	2	1	0	1	
G. Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	0	Ely, ss.	0	2	1	4	1	
Tiernan, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0		Stenzel, cf.	0	0	5	1	1	
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2		Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	
C'n'g'n, ss.	1	0	1	3	1		Bierb'r, 2b.	2	2	4	2	0	
Clark, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0		Beckley, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	
H. Davis, l.f.	1	1	1	0	0		J. Smith, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	
Farrell, c.	0	0	7	1	0		Sugden, c.	1	2	5	1	0	
Meekin, p.	0	1	2	1	0		Foreman, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
*Wilson	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	3	3	27	10	2		Total	6	14	27	14	4	

*Batted for Meekin in the ninth inning.

New-York	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hit—J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Farrell, Connaughton, and Smith. Stolen base—Donovan. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Foreman, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Wild pitches—Meekin, 2; Foreman, 6. Double plays —Meekin and Clark, Stenzel and Snyder, Ely, Bierbauer, and Beckley, Ely and Beckley, Smith and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

Brooklyns Beat the Spiders.

With the score a tie, Brooklyn went to the bat in the last inning at Eastern Park yesterday and pulled out a victory over the Forest City Spiders. The game was exciting throughout. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	1	Burkett, lf.	0	1	3	2	0	
Griffin, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		Childs, 2b.	1	0	4	6	0	
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	4	4	0		McKean, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	
Lach'e, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0		O'Connor, 1b.	0	3	11	2	0	
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	2	2		Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	0	0	
McCar'y, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		McAleer, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	
Schoch, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0		Blake, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Grim, c.	0	1	1	0	0		McGarr, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	
Payne, p.	0	1	0	1	1		Wallace, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	8	27	12	1		Total	3	9	*23	14	1	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 13. Bases on balls—Off Payne, 7; off Wallace, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 2. Two-base hits—Griffin, Shindle, O'Connor, McAleer. (2.) Three-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hunt hit—O'Connor. Passed ball—Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	1	5	3	2	1	0	2	1	..	—15
Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 24; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Ehret, Fisher, Vaughn, and Gray. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	..	—9
Louisville	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	—8

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Louisville, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 5. Batteries—McGill, Orth, and Grady; Hill, Smith, and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Friend and Dalley. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	2	0	0	4	8	1	2	2	0	—19
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Washington, 17; St. Louis, 14. Errors—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—King, McGuire, and McAuley; Hart, Parrott, and McFarland. Umpire—Messrs. Keefe and Weldman.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	28	16	.636
Cleveland	26	15	.634
Philadelphia	28	19	.596
Boston	25	18	.581
Cincinnati	27	20	.574
Washington	23	20	.535
Pittsburg	22	21	.512
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Chicago	23	24	.489
New-York	20	26	.435
St. Louis	13	31	.295
Louisville	9	35	.205

Wilmington, 12; Metropolitan, 10.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12.—Wilmington captured another game from the Metropolitans this afternoon by the following score:

Wilmington	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	1	—12
Metropolitan	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	3	—10

Base hits—Wilmington, 9; Metropolitan, 14. Errors—Wilmington, 9; Metropolitan, 7. Batteries—Amole, Burton, and Wise; Standish and Foster. Umpire—Mr. Hofferd.

Newark, 5; Paterson, 3.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—Newark defeated Paterson to-day in a close game by bunching a couple of hits in the fifth inning. The score:

Paterson	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Newark	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	..	—5

Base hits—Paterson, 7; Newark, 5. Errors—Paterson, 2; Newark, 1. Batteries—Cogan and Eltom; Lloyd and A. Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

Hartford, 14; New-Haven, 7.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12.—Hartford defeated New-Haven again to-day, winning by 14 to 7. Vickery had a lame arm, and did not have his usual speed, but he was finely supported, and the locals hit the ball hard. The score:

Hartford	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	5	..	—14
New-Haven	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	—7

Base hits—Hartford, 12; New-Haven, 11. Errors—Hartford, 2; New-Haven, 7. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; Garvin and Hodge.

Amherst, 3; Dartmouth, 2.

AMHERST, June 12.—Amherst defeated Dartmouth to-day at baseball by a score of 3 to 2. The score:

Amherst	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Amherst, 4; Dartmouth, 5. Errors—Amherst, 0; Dartmouth, 5. Batteries—Johnston and Sullivan; Conway and Folsom.

Juniors Win at Rutgers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 12.—The annual boat race for the mile championship between the classes of Rutgers College was won by the junior crew this morning. The juniors made the mile in 6:57⅘.

HAGEL WANTED A LAWYER.

Court of Inquiry to Look Into His Charges Was Adjourned.

The court of inquiry which was convened by order of Rear Admiral Bunce to investigate certain charges made by Machinist Hagel against several officers of the ram Katahdin, met on board the flagship New-York yesterday forenoon.

The court adjourned immediately after it had been convened. The brief session was caused by Hagel notifying the court that he desired legal counsel. The court took a recess until this morning.

The man has brought a number of charges against his superior officers, and so far has been unable to substantiate any of them. The officers say now that he is fearful of getting himself into trouble by making false accusations, and, therefore, wants a lawyer to help him out.

PUTNAM AGAINST FREE SILVER.

The Democratic Convention Adopts Strong Resolutions.

CARMEL, N. Y., June 12.—The Democrats of Putnam County to-day elected these delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga: William Church Osborn, Clarence A. Rundall, Charles L. Austin; Alternates—Capt. Henry Metcalf, Adrian H. Dean, James A. Zickler. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We demand an honest dollar. We repudiate the effort to marshal our party for the depreciated silver standard of India, China, and Mexico. We remind laboring men that a fifty-cent dollar means half wages. We believe that the gold standard varies least and is therefore the best.

The convention was attended by a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators.

Wanted at Elmira Reformatory.

Martin J. Guiry was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with having failed to report to the Elmira Reformatory, from which institution he was released two years ago, after having been sentenced in 1892 for five years for larceny. Guiry was paroled to go to work in a restaurant, but disappeared about a week after leaving the reformatory. The police of this city were notified, and he was arrested Thursday night. Though his failure to report to Superintendent Brockway was made the charge, it was understood that he was wanted in connection with a robbery at the Reform Club about a year ago. Guiry was well dressed, and said he had been leading a correct life. His wife and young child were with him in court, and when he was remanded by Magistrate Kudlich both husband and wife wept.

Insane in a Foreign Land.

Mayor Strong received yesterday a copy of a letter sent by Max Judd, United States Consul General at Vienna, to W. W. Rockhill, Assistant Secretary of State. It notifies the department that the District Court of Vienna has appointed Dr. Max Weissenstein guardian for Mrs. Amalia Reber, who has been declared insane. Mrs. Reber is the widow of an American citizen, who formerly lived in New-York City. Mr. Judd says, and has relatives in this city, but he could not learn their address. The Directory gives only one person named Reber. He is Henry Reber, an engineer, of 321 East Ninetieth Street. He said last night he knew nothing about Mrs. Amalia Reber.

Fatally Injured on a Cable Road.

John Greenheizer died yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hospital from the effects of injuries which he received by being run over by a mail car at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning. He tried to step off a cable car at the point mentioned and fell to the street. A mail car launched on the cable car ran over his right leg and cut it off. James Roberts, conductor of the car; Christopher Malden, the gripman, and Frank Birmingham, the brakeman of the mail car, were arrested at the time of the accident. In the Harlem Police Court Roberts and Malden were discharged and Birmingham was paroled.

An Inroad of Blacksnakes.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., June 12.—Black snakes are unusually plentiful near this city this Summer. There are so many of them about that people are considerably alarmed. To-day five are known to have been killed within the city limits. One measuring seven feet three inches was killed at the house of George Baulig. A number of young ones were killed recently in a cellar. The forest fires of last Spring are supposed to have forced the snakes to seek other quarters than those they usually occupy.

Great Audience at Battery Concert.

About 4,000 persons assembled at Battery Park last night to hear Prof. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band's second concert of the season. Among the listeners were parties from Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The circle of benches around the music stand has been enlarged, and many new settees have been added this year, but there were over 1,500 persons who had to remain standing.

The world's best natural aperient,
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CURES CONSTIPATION.

CURES EVEN THE HORSES

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST TELLS HOW CASE OF HEAVES WAS RELIEVED.

Pretty Young Woman Before a Meeting of Believers Testifies How She "Denied the Wound and the Pain" After a Man Stepped on Her Toe—Flow of Blood Stopped and Other Wonders Reported as Accomplished Through the Faith.

"I know of a case of a horse being cured of heaves by Christian Science, for dumb animals as well as human beings can be cured by the science," said a woman last night at a testimonial meeting of the New-York Church of Christ, (Scientist,) in Hodgson Hall, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

"This horse had the heaves very badly. It was a pet horse, and the owner went in despair to a Christian Scientist, who cured it in a very short time and with very little trouble."

The Christian Scientists hold a meeting for testimony every Friday evening in Hodgson Hall. About sixty persons were present last evening, fifty of whom were women. Most of these women were young, well dressed, and pretty. Their hats were of an ultra-aesthetic order, their faces refined, their eyes very bright, and their manner in conversation rather excitable.

The few men present sat at the back of the hall and looked like escorts.

A young woman presided at the piano. After several hymns had been sung a period of silent prayer was had. Mrs. Laura Lathrop next delivered a sermon, and the rest of the evening was given over to testimony.

A handsome, dark-eyed woman told of the pet horse being cured of the heaves, and after her another woman, with a very quiet voice and manner, told of a still more remarkable case.

"A man," she said, "whose feet and body were covered with ulcers, and who did not believe in the Science, was suddenly and completely cured by a Scientist who was 100 miles away at the time.

"The man's feet were so bad that he could not even wear large slippers, yet the day he was cured he was on his feet from early morning till 11 o'clock at night."

A pretty young woman was the next to give testimony. "We are always looking for the big things," she said, "but the small things are equally valuable. A big man with flat heels got into the street car the other day and stepped on my toe. In the old thought I should have gone home and applied cold-water bandages and arnica. But now I know better. I simply denied the wound and the pain, and I never took off my shoe till I got home. There was a nasty wound, but it caused me no inconvenience."

A young girl dressed in black, with very strong features and a very weak voice, told how Christian Science could overcome the opposition of others.

"It would be too personal," she said, "if I told all I could, but I know this is true."

A man was heard from next. He told how, while hanging some pictures in a friend's house, he climbed on a chair and his temple struck a gas chandelier with such force that it bent the fixture to an angle of forty-five degrees.

"My wife, who was in the room, was a Scientist. She denied the flow of blood at once, and it stopped."

"I know the Science can stanch the flow of blood in a second," said Mrs. Lathrop from the platform, "for I have seen it done again and again."

The meeting closed with the singing of a

NEW CYCLE ABOUT TO BEGIN.

Theosophists Talk About Their Crusade and Other Things.

Good-bye was said at a public meeting in the Garden Theatre last night to the "Theosophical Crusaders," who are to start this morning on the tour around the world "to form a nucleus for the universal brotherhood of man."

Crusaders and other adepts were seated on the stage, "Children of the Lotus Circle" in the boxes, and ordinary members of the society on the main floor, while the rest of the house was well filled with those who as yet are uninstructed in the mysteries of "Karma" and other things which Theosophists only understand.

Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati presided, and introduced A. H. Spencer, who began by saying: "It was 800 years ago that two monks, ragged and tattered, preached a crusade in Western Europe—Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless. I would call your attention to these names, because no great reform ever started among people well to do and comfortable."

Mr. Spencer announced that Nature worked in cycles, and that this present crusade was the beginning of a new cycle. The Aryans, he said, were a fifth race but a new sixth race was to be developed in America. Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans were explained, all welcome to the Theosophists, because there was at the bottom of each religion a "stratum of facts," and it was the duty of Theosophy to get these facts together.

"The President of the Theosophical Society in America and the President of the Theosophical Society in Europe," E. T. Hargrove, was loudly applauded when he rose to speak. Mr. Hargrove is a tall, slim gentleman, who wears a large black ring on his right forefinger, and carries his handkerchief up his sleeve. When he grows impressive, he makes gestures by forming a circle of his forefinger and thumb and looking at the audience through it. Mr. Hargrove said that Theosophy had three functions:

First, to form a nucleus for the universal brotherhood of man; second, to study ancient science and religion—to go back to a time when men had time to think; third, to investigate the psychic power latent in man.

"Discouraged Humanity" was treated of by Claude Falls Wright. "The present age," he said, "is almost in utter darkness. It is useless to call humanity free. We as a race are by no means civilized. Take the Christian religion. It is divided into dogmas. Some denominations even say to others, 'You cannot be saved (whatever that may mean) unless you believe as we do.

"These failings of the human race, Mr. Wright explained, would be done away with when Theosophy is generally appreciated."

There were more addresses—one from Mrs. Julia Campbell Keightly and one from H. T. Patterson and then two little girls appeared on the stage. One of them clutched a roll of manuscript. They were children of the Lotus Circle," and the manuscript which Mrs. Keightly read for them, was a greeting from the "Circle" to children in other parts of the world.

The address was very long, and, purporting to come from the children, announced that their minds were very old, though they happened at the time to be in very youthful bodies, and urged other children to listen to what the crusaders had to say. The address also discussed the misguided ideas of heaven and hell which "grown-ups" had so unwisely taught children.

Mrs. Keightly having delivered the greeting, announced that it was her happy "Karma" to reply to it, and did so. Mr. Hargrove had another chance to speak, and was followed by Katherine A. Tingley, the "outer head of the Theosophical Society." Mrs. Tingley's subject was, "For Perfect Justice Rules the World."

Mr. Buck brought the ceremony to an end with a farewell address, quoting largely from V. Pollio, who knew all about Theosophy, he said, hundreds of years ago.

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With the opening of the Summer season Flandrau & Co. are prepared to supply elegant carriages of all varieties for town and country at their warerooms at 372, 374, 376 Broome Street. Their stock contains all kinds of vehicles of unrivaled workmanship, color, finish, and durability, and the prices are the lowest for that class of goods in the market. The designs are of the latest and include elaborate city carriages, lighter vehicles for suburban resorts, and fancy driving traps of unique design. These include landaus, landaulets, coaches

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00. Matinée.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Grand Cycle Carnival—Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—4:00 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—Yale vs. Princeton—2:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Pittsburg—4:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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Commencement of Friends' Seminary.

The commencement exercises of the Friends' Seminary were held last evening in the meeting house at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place. The salutatory was delivered by Jane Louise Seaman and papers were read on "The Red Cross," by Lillian J. McDowell; "The Italians in Abyssinia," William A. Tubbs; "Bells," Mary E. Haviland; "Loyalists of the Revolution," Henry J. B. Clarke; "Falstaff," Ludwig Lindemeyer; "Japanese Decoration in Art," Elizabeth A. Rheinfrank; "Some Features of the Swiss Government," Walter D. Lambert. The valedictory was by Eleanor A. Horn. Brief addresses were delivered by Mariana W. Chapman of Brooklyn and Joseph H. Allen of Cambridge, Mass., and the presentation of diplomas followed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	61	63	67
6 A. M.	63	63	65
9 A. M.	67	67	69
12 M.	73	73	75
4 P. M.	77	70	78
6 P. M.	71	67	76
9 P. M.	68	65	71
12 P. M.	67	65	69

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 71.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 69.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 68.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DUTY.

It is not a pleasant thing for the American people to know that the adjournment of Congress is a relief to the Executive Department. It would, other things being equal, be more proper for the President to conceal such a fact, though compelled to acknowledge it to himself. But the situation regarding Cuba is such that the departure of Congress is actually a relief to the President, and there is more reason for avowing than for concealing it.

The Cuban question in itself is a complex and difficult one. To Spain the ever-faithful isle is as the tiger's ears to his captor; she can neither keep it nor let it go. Her people are bound to keep the island, and would overthrow any Ministry, or even the monarchy, if the proposition were made to free it. And yet, keeping the island, Spain cannot govern it. She has not the military strength and skill to subdue insurrection. She has not the political skill and moral force to conciliate the population. Undoubtedly a system like that of the English with their colonies would gradually work out the problem, but Spain is not England. She has not the stable home Government, nor the financial strength, nor the sober popular sentiment, nor the available supply of statesmen and of sensible politicians that England enjoys. To reform Cuba is to abolish the one means, at any rate the most important means, that a Spanish Ministry has for rewarding its followers, and in the present state of Spain no Ministry can govern without using such rewards.

On the other hand, the Cubans, with the utmost gallantry, after one long and bloody struggle in which they were cheated into surrender, have undertaken a second, and have gone far to prove, if they have not absolutely proved, that they cannot be subdued by force. With such an undertaking the people of America cannot fail to have sympathy, and it is probable that nine out of ten of our people, if they were asked whether they wished the Cubans to succeed, would answer Yes. But resisting subjection and the setting up of self-sustaining, responsible government, capable of keeping the peace and enforcing law, are two very different things. The first must precede the second, but the second does not necessarily follow the first. The relation of the Government of the United States to the Cuban insurrection is, therefore, a most delicate and difficult one. The first duty of our Government is to maintain peace as long as it can honorably do so, and to bring on no war in which our interests or our honor are not involved. It is also the secondary but important duty of our Government to do what it may properly and effectively do to aid in giving Cuba a decent Government—a thing which both our interests and popular sentiment require.

Such questions as these belong under the Constitution primarily to the domain of the Executive. The President has the means and it is his duty to keep himself fully informed regarding all the relations of the United States with other countries. In such a matter as intervention, direct or indirect, in Cuban affairs, or the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, he is primarily the judge, because he alone can have all the information on which to act or to recommend action. Congress at its last session undertook to force Mr. CLEVELAND's action. It undertook rashly and ignorantly, without thought or knowledge of the consequences, to compel the President to recognize Cuban belligerency. That could have had but one result—an immediate war with Spain. The President was fortunately saved, by the sober second thought of some of the leaders on both sides, from the complication which such action by Congress would have brought about.

He was saved by his own conscience and good sense from a course even more dangerous. It would have been a great temptation to a more hasty or less devoted man in his position to anticipate the action of Congress. Many of the politicians of his party would have hailed with joy decisive intervention in Cuba, even if followed by war with Spain. They would have seen in that the assurance of triumph at the elections, and it is probable that they would have been justified. Once the die is cast for war, opposition to the Administration party is regarded as unpatriotic. Mr. CLEVELAND might easily have been persuaded that he could guide—even that he could lead—his party to an easy and sure success. He preferred quietly and firmly to do his duty. He was compelled to do so by that character which has won for him the respect and confidence of his countrymen.

THE SECOND PLACE AT ST. LOUIS.

Speaker REED's rage at MANLEY's blunder is equaled only by the contempt with which he rejects the offer of the second place on the McKinley ticket. He knows that the McKinley men want him, and "want him bad." They want his brains to make up for the standard bearer's lack of them; they want the strength his popularity and eminent name would give them. And all the McKinley organs join daily in singing his praise, the sweetest praise ever poured out upon so obdurate a heart.

As the hope of securing the valuable co-operation of REED grows fainter to the point of extinguishment, the McKinley men with solicitous eyes search the woods for other available timber. They are closely examining our townsman CORNELIUS N. BLISS. New-York is a sort of mother of Republican Vice Presidential candidates. Her thirty-six Electoral votes are well worth the moderate price of the second place. No one, we dare say, is more keenly alive to the need of carrying New-York than Mr. MARCUS HANNA. The proposition to nominate Mr. BLISS for Vice President, however, would probably strike Mr. HANNA as one calling for much thought. Mr. BLISS is by far the most implacable and energetic of the foes of THOMAS C. PLATT; and up in Tioga Mr. PLATT keeps a political graveyard in which there are said to be many unoccupied plots. On the whole, BLISS would not suit HANNA. The suggestion of Mr. HOBART's name, we take it, is due to the kindly interest of his friends. Mr. HANNA would scarcely waste the Vice Presidency on New-Jersey. The grotesque suggestion of MCALPIN is probably a little joke on the part of somebody who is familiar with his qualifications for high office.

We have reason to believe that within a few days Gov. MORTON has been much importuned to take the second place with McKINLEY. It is incredible that he will yield. What possible attraction can the Vice Presidency have for him? Gov. MORTON's title to the Presidential nomination itself reads much clearer than that of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. He is an abler and sounder man, his services to the party and his sacrifices in its interest have been sufficiently distinguished and notable to entitle him to its highest honors. It is ingratitude to deny him the nomination; it is an affront to ask him to run with McKINLEY.

PUBLIC WORKS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Whenever any great public work is projected and hearings are given with reference to locations or plans, objections and suggestions come mainly from owners of private property which will, in the opinion of such owners, be either injured or benefited. This was conspicuously the case at the hearing before the East River Bridge Commission in regard to the approach of the proposed bridge in Brooklyn. Fears were expressed of an injury to business in the area between the terminus of the bridge and the river bank, and on that ground an increase in the grade of the approach was asked for. Objection was made that property on certain streets would be depreciated in value, and therefore the approach should be deflected from the line proposed by the Commissioners. One representative of property made the absurd suggestion that the bridge approach should be reached by elevators in order that it might be shortened.

Such considerations as these ought to have very little weight with the Commissioners. What they are engaged in planning is a public work of vast and permanent importance to the people of the two cities as a whole, and such private interests as may be directly affected by the location of the approaches of the new bridge are of small consequence in comparison with the public interests that are to be served by having them exactly where they ought to be and what they ought to be. This applies to both sides of the river, and the interested contentions of private property owners should be disregarded where they come in the slightest conflict with the larger interests of the public for generations to come.

This city and Brooklyn have suffered much from lack of foresight on the part of those who have had charge of public works, or from their yielding to the short-sighted or selfish opposition of the owners of property to be affected. Streets have been laid out in the wrong place or on the wrong plan, and have been made too narrow or too short; open spaces have been made too few and too small, and all manner of mistakes have been made which cannot be remedied at all or only at great expense. Much money has been expended upon the termini of the present New-York and Brooklyn Bridge which would have been unnecessary if they had been properly planned, and they are still and are likely to remain very unsatisfactory structures.

The Commissioners of the East River Bridge should profit by experience and earn the gratitude of posterity by making that structure and its approaches just what it will be evident twenty-five years from now that they should have been. The bridge is to constitute a link of vast importance between two great systems of intramural communication within the area of Greater New-York. It should be so planned and executed as to serve that purpose in the most efficient manner, not merely when it is completed, but during the great development of the future to which it is to contribute. It would be very poor economy to lay out its approaches on either side of the river upon the wrong lines or on an inadequate scale, to save expense. Such economy would bring a sure penalty in a still greater expense in the future to rectify the mistake, when it could be but imperfectly done, and in the loss of the financial advantages which would result from starting right. It would be a still greater mistake to yield to the importunity of persons who happen just now to own property or do business in the neighborhood of the bridge site, so as to mar in the least the plans of location or of construction. Small private interests should yield to great public interests.

PAVING FIFTH AVENUE.

There is not in the New-York of to-day a more absurd anachronism than the paving of Fifth Avenue. We are afraid that it must be added that it is the most conspicuous legacy to the city of Gen. NEWTON's administration of the Department of Public Works. Gen. NEWTON was, of course, a man of the highest honor, but he was not, or at least as Commissioner of Public Works he did not show himself, a man of ideas. He had a very great opportunity which he entirely failed to employ. If he had agitated for modern pavements in New-York, he would have secured them. But what he did in the matter of paving Fifth Avenue was merely to insist that the city should get the best pavement of its kind. This it did, for the pavement of Fifth Avenue is of the best material laid in the best manner. But it is of the old kind, a very bad kind, and a concession to the old municipal routine.

It is evidently absurd and monstrous that the chief show street of New-York should be so paved that conversation in a house bordering upon it should be impossible with the windows open. This is now the case. The chief residential street of the city is the street that more than almost any other resounds all day long, and indeed all night long, with the roar of traffic. It is important not only to the residents in Fifth Avenue, but to everybody who has occasion to use it for driving, that it should be covered with a modern, noiseless pavement. Whether the pavement be asphalt or wood does not so much matter. It is certain that the experience of other cities indicates that wood pavement can be very much better than our experience, which is now of old date, would indicate. There is no reason why we should not try experiments on a small scale with wooden pavements of the most approved sort. There seems no reason, however, when the asphalt pavements do so well, that we should make our experiments on so extensive and expensive a scale as to put an experimental pavement the length of Fifth Avenue. There ought to be in the city a sample, which need not be more than a block front, of every kind of pavement from which there is theoretical reason to expect good results. Meanwhile, it is quite certain that an asphalt pavement in Fifth Avenue would be immeasurably superior to the rough and noisy pavement that is there now, and that the existing pavement is intolerable.

UTILIZING A FRIENDLY BACILLUS.

During the last few years public attention has been directed by the development of bacteriological science to those minute organisms (called bacteria) which cause disease rather than to those of the same class which are beneficial in their action. The number of the disease-producing bacteria is comparatively small, the list including the characteristic germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, and certain other infectious maladies. On the other hand, the number of harmless or beneficent bacteria or similar organisms is large. It was to be expected that attempts to defend mankind against the harmful activity of the disease producers would draw attention to them rather than to the friendly organisms of the same type.

Interesting and profitable experiments have been made, however, with certain bacteria of the harmless or beneficent kind, and the latest of these relates to improvements in the manufacture of butter. It is only fair that the good bacteria should not be overlooked and that publicity should be given to the accumulated evidence concerning the usefulness of the minute organism which Prof. CONN calls Bacillus No. 41. Wholesome milk and cream contain harmless bacteria in immense numbers. Tests recently made in Middletown, Conn., showed that certain samples of milk taken from the cow in the evening contained on the following morning 8,500,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, or about 8,000,000,000 per quart. Samples of freshly made butter were found to contain from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 per gram. In ripened cream bacteria are present in enormous numbers, the growth of them and their life processes exercising an important influence in causing the changes which lead to the production of butter. The purpose of Prof. CONN's experiments was to select the specific bacterium which could be used with the best effect by buttermakers, and after a long investigation he ascertained that one which he called No. 41 was exceptionally useful not only in ripening cream but also in improving the quality of the butter produced.

An official report recently published gives a history of the experiments and shows what the results have been. Cream was first inoculated with pure cultures of this Bacillus No. 41 in one of the Connecticut creameries more than two years ago. Since that time the method has been employed in more than sixty creameries in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and other States. All of these—with one exception, where the failure was due to lack of care and cleanliness—report a decided improvement of the quality of the butter made from inoculated cream. The Government's "Experiment Station Record," published a few weeks ago, quoted the following from a report as to the value of the discovery: "So uniform have been the results of the use of this organism that it must now be regarded as beyond the reach of experimentation, and Bacillus No. 41 takes its rank as a species of organism the artificial use of which in the ripening of cream will produce a striking improvement in the flavor of the butter." The function of this bacterium appears to be not to "sour" the cream—that change is caused by other similar organisms which manufacture an acid, and which have been the subjects of experiment—but to add a delicate aroma and flavor. We suppose that the organism in question is one of a considerable number which are usually present in cream, and that the inoculation of cream with cultures of it intensifies the influence which it ordinarily exerts in association with other bacteria.

AS TO CERTAIN PRICES.

We take the following table, percentages excepted, from Dun's Review of the 6th inst., in which it is published under the head "Prices of Woolen Goods." It may serve to enlighten some followers of McKINLEY who have been told repeatedly by their party newspapers that in spite of the removal of the duty on wool they are paying as much now for woolens as they ever paid under the McKinley tariff.

	Oct., 1892.	June, 1896.	Reduction Per Cent.
Clay worsteds, 16 oz.	$1.25	$0.90	28
Clay mixtures, 10 oz.	1.50	92½	38
Cassimeres, fancy	1.35	1.05	22
Dress goods, soft wool, fancy	40	22½	43
Ladies' cloth	60¼	42½	29
Talbot T. flannels	28.05	22.50	19
Middlesex flannel suitings	1.75	1.15	34

We do not say that prices have not been affected by other causes as well as by tariff legislation—for example, by depression due to the operation of the Sherman Silver Purchase act, a statute which was the price of the passage of the McKinley bill—but point to the figures as a refutation of untrue assertions concerning facts which are of record.

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS.

The treaty providing for the settlement of claims on account of the seizure of sealing vessels in Bering Sea by United States revenue cutters years ago having been ratified, a commission will soon be appointed to hear the claimants and make such awards as may be agreed upon. The commission will consist of only two members, one to be appointed by our Government and the other by that of Great Britain. Only in case of disagreement with reference to any particular claim or claims will the judgment of an umpire be invoked. If that should prove to be necessary, the umpire will be named by the two Governments jointly, or, if they cannot agree, by the President of the Swiss Republic, upon their request.

The Commissioners will meet at Victoria, in British Columbia, to make their investigations and render their decisions, but if either shall consider it necessary, and shall so request, they will also hold sessions in San Francisco. Our Government will have to pay the remuneration of its own Commissioner and one-half that of the umpire, if one should be appointed, and one-half of all the contingent and incidental expenses. It also agrees beforehand to pay to the British Government such amounts as may be awarded to claimants within six months after they shall have been finally ascertained.

There is very little doubt that it would have been cheaper in the end for our Government to pay the lump sum of $425,000 which was agreed upon between Secretary GRESHAM and Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE a few months after the judgment of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration was rendered. The decision being that we did not have the jurisdiction in Bering Sea which had been claimed, there was no doubt left of our responsibility for the seizures and our liability for such damages as might be proved. It was to save trouble and incidental expense and to avoid any further friction on the subject that the amicable agreement for the payment of a lump sum was made. But Congress did not care to save trouble and expense, and seemed to delight in keeping up friction, and hence it refused to appropriate the money while squandering millions on less equitable objects. The trouble has continued for two years and may last two years longer, and it will probably cost our Government more in the end, to say nothing of the expense to which the claimants of the British Government will be unnecessarily put. Such is the superior wisdom of Congress.

It is difficult to get up much moral enthusiasm over THOMAS C. PLATT. But it cannot be denied that among the forces now at work in St. Louis he is the chief instrument for good.

The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal RICHARD, has published a pastoral letter forbidding the employment of women as either soloists or choristers in all Roman Catholic Church services except those of convent chapels. The extravagant employment of opera singers in the mass, recently, is believed to have caused this prohibition, which has led to much excited discussion in France, where the traditions of the Church, in these days, are not respected as much as the prelates would like. The Catholic churches in this country frequently employ women singers, and, indeed, many of them have unsurpliced choirs of mixed voices. In the Protestant Episcopal Church here, surpliced male choirs are by no means general, and many earnest "low church" people are still inclined to look upon them as signs of deplorable ritualistic tendencies. But, nowadays, women and girls are even invading the vested choirs, and they wear the cotta becomingly, while their voices greatly improve the quality of the music. In England all the cathedrals still cling to the tradition of male singers only, or when, for some special occasion, women choristers are employed, the singers are seated outside of the chancel rail and are assumed to form part of the congregation. In all the other English churches, however, including even Westminster Abbey, the female voice is considered as potent in the musical part of the service as the male. In France, however, boys' voices in the soprano parts must now be depended on entirely by composers of church music, and some of them may compose less for the Church and more for the theatre than formerly.

TO BE READY FOR THE HONEYMOON.

The Villa of Richard T. Wilson at Newport Being Prepared.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—Orders were received to-day by those in charge to prepare the villa of Richard T. Wilson, on Narragansett Avenue, for occupancy as soon as possible. Accordingly, a large force of men was put at work on the grounds and about the house. It is understood that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson are to pass their honeymoon there, arriving as soon after their wedding Thursday as possible, and that the Wilson family will follow them here very shortly. Great haste is being made there in the matter of preparation.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who came up on their yacht Sultana; Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington of New-York, and Mrs. R. D. Morris and Mrs. W. W. Paul of Philadelphia arrived to-day and opened their cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have Mr. and Mrs. George Drexel of Philadelphia as guests, who came up on their yacht Alcedo.

Mrs. W. C. Phillips of New-York and Miss A. C. Robinson of Syracuse are guests at the cottage of Mrs. Philip Taggart.

To-night's arrivals include William A. Duer, James Otis, George M. Allen, E. H. Rhoade, Frederick W. Marks, Miss Sylvia Marks, A. W. Cruikshank, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Heaton of New-York, Joshua T. Bailey of Philadelphia, and Mrs. W. W. Mills of Marietta, Ohio.

J. B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Mrs. Garrett are guests of Dr. Henry Ecroyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will open their villa on Monday.

James V. Parker, Judge John Davis, Winthrop Chanler, and Lieut. John C. Brooks, United States Army, registered at the Casino to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include H. W. Webb of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. William Allison, Mrs. J. M. Fraely, Miss J. H. Fraely, and Mrs. J. R. M. Mullaly of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Needham of Washington, and Lieut. Commander and Mrs. J. V. B. Bleecker.

Mrs. Howard Smith, formerly Mrs. Catherine Outwater of Philadelphia, to-day announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose A. Outwater, to Thomas D. Sawtelle Richardson, Jr., of the firm of Partridge & Richardson of Philadelphia.

GOOD-BYE TO WEST POINT.

Members of the Graduating Class Receive Their Diplomas.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—The graduating exercises which have been in progress here for the past two weeks came to a fitting climax to-day. The commencement exercises were set down for 10:30 o'clock, but as early as 8 o'clock throngs of visitors began assembling about the stand reserved for the dignitaries. It had been rumored about that President Cleveland would deliver the diplomas to the graduating class, and this had the effect of congregating fully 10,000 persons.

At 10 o'clock the four classes of the corps of cadets formed into line in front of their barracks, and, under the command of Col. Samuel M. Mills, and headed by the United States Military Academy Band, the column marched across the plain to a commodious canvas tent in front of the Library Building, where the exercises took place. Upon the platform were seated Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Ruggles, Col. Langdon of New-York, whose son was graduated; Cols. Wade, Stanley, and John M. Wilson of Washington, and the Academic Board.

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and, after Chaplain Shipman had recited the Lord's Prayer, Col. Ernst introduced Robert G. Cousins of the Board of Visitors, who delivered the address to the graduating class. Mr. Cousins mentioned briefly the history of West Point, commended the Board of Visitors for its work, and gave some wholesome advice to the members of the graduating class.

Col. Ernst called off the names of the graduates in accordance with their general merit roll, and the diplomas were delivered by Gen. Miles. All the graduates were applauded as they walked forward to receive their diplomas, but when the names of Hinkly, Lott, King, and Stacey, who are recognized as football leaders, were called, the applause gave way to yells. The class is the largest that has been graduated in twenty years.

The graduating and furlough classes left this afternoon for their homes.

CAPITALISTS HOME FROM EUROPE.

Say Money Will Come Here Under a Gold Standard.

Among those who arrived last night on the Cunarder Campania from Liverpool were two Pennsylvania capitalists, Frank N. Hoffstot and H. T. Friend. Mr. Hoffstot is the President of the German National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., and Vice President of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, of which Mr. Friend is President. The former went abroad several months ago to interest European capital in Mexican placer mines and in Pennsylvania and Alabama iron mines.

He said last night that capital on the other side was greatly affected by the present currency problem in this country, and that large investors were awaiting with much interest the outcome of the coming Presidential election. Foreigners, he said, will be chary about investing their surplus millions—and there is an enormous quantity of money idle on the other side—until they know in what money this country intends paying its debts.

"What European capitalists want is sound money," he said. "Financiers there look for a single gold standard money plank. If the nominee of the Republicans accepts it money will come to this country at a rate that will surprise some of the free-silver people.

"And, by the way," continued Mr. Hoffstot, "if three or four thousand big free-silver men would get on a ship and go to a European money centre they would be pretty well convinced of what is the best currency system for America to stand by."

Mr. Hoffstot comes home to take part in the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania. He leaves for St. Louis to-day to work for the nomination of McKinley.

MR. FITCH THINKS HE CAN SERVE.

Is Anxious to Help Draw the Charter for Greater New-York.

Controller Fitch thinks he can serve as a member of the commission appointed to draw up a charter for Greater New-York, provided he takes no pay for such service.

Corporation Counsel Scott and his assistant, D. J. Dean, think otherwise. The Controller thinks he can assist in the historic work of formulating a charter for Greater New-York and at the same time hold his present office, provided that he does not draw two salaries from the public treasury. He said yesterday that the Governor had undoubtedly considered the whole question, and would not have appointed men who were ineligible.

Friends of the Controller called attention yesterday to the fact that Gen. B. F. Tracy, also appointed to the Greater New-York Commission, is occupying a semi-official position as counsel for Sheriff Tamsen, which position gives him $8,000 a year. Gen. Tracy, however, considers that he is acting as a private legal adviser. President Seth Low of Columbia College avoided a similar question by resigning a week ago from the Rapid Transit Commission.

Greater New-York Commissioners.

ALBANY, June 12.—The following members of the Greater New-York Charter Commission, appointed by Gov. Morton, have filed their oaths of office with the Secretary of State: Ex-Mayor Seth Low, Silas B. Dutcher, George M. Pinney, Jr., William C. De Witt, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and Garret J. Garretson.

A MENACE TO DEMOCRACY.

Ex-Gov. Flower Says Free Silver Would Ruin the Party.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower arrived in this city this morning on the steamer Northwest and left for Watertown this afternoon.

"Who is your choice for Democratic candidate for President?" was asked of him.

"No man who would run on a free-silver platform," was the response.

"You see," continued the ex-Governor, "Democratic chances this year are not as glowing as they were four years ago, and candidates are scarce. In fact, there is no Democratic candidate. It is my opinion the Democrats had better wait until the Republicans finish at St. Louis, and then, when we are all assembled in Chicago, draft a good man, a third term being out of the question, of course."

"What effect will the free-silver agitation have upon the Democracy?"

"Disastrous," answered Mr. Flower. "It will hurt the party terribly in the East. I know Democrats who would rather vote the Republican ticket than vote for a man running on a free-silver platform."

"It is said that free-silver men will control the Chicago Convention?"

"If the published estimates are correct, maybe they can. Of course, my hope and wish is that they may not. This threatening condition is the only menace to Democratic success in New-York State this Fall. On State issues the Democrats ought to carry New-York State by 100,000, and they will, too, providing the questions raised in National issues can be kept out. There are plenty of good men in the Democratic Party in this and other States who can be drafted to carry the banner when we meet in Chicago."

"What do you think of the attitude of McKinley in refusing to express himself on the question of finance?"

"In that respect Mr. McKinley is a very wise man—a very wise man, indeed. What on earth has he got to talk for? Why should he express himself? He is absolutely certain and sure of the nomination. A half dozen more St. Louis cyclones could not stop it. He is as certain of the nomination as the sun is to rise on the morning of June 16.

"That being the case, what has he to gain by talking? He could not help himself any. He could only injure himself. He is very wise in keeping silence and allowing the Republican platform to talk for him. Of course, if he were not sure of the nomination and could gain anything by talking, it would be all right for him to go ahead and talk."

TILLMAN DOING GOOD WORK.

His Free-Silver Speeches Disgusting the Indiana Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—The managers of Gov. Matthews's Presidential campaign are indignant over the bringing of Senator Tillman into the State. They declare they were not consulted in the matter, and they express the opinion that the speeches of the "Pitchfork" Senator from South Carolina will do the cause of free silver a vast amount of harm in the State. If the friends of the Governor can have their way Mr. Tillman's appointment for Lebanon Saturday will be canceled.

Information from Columbus shows that the Democrats from Bartholomew County who heard Tillman are thoroughly disgusted. The free-silver representatives of the party are inclined to believe that he has injured the chance they had for success. In some quarters there has been a disposition on the part of the sound-money Democrats to connect Tillmanism with Gov. Matthews's candidacy. This is resented with some feeling by the men who are looking after the Governor's campaign. They wish it understood that they had no part in bringing Tillman into the State, and that they do not indorse his attack on the President of the United States.

The Matthews boom was carried up to Chicago to-day for a brief exhibition. Myron D. King, the Governor's private secretary, went to that city to arrange for the care of the Indianians who will attend the convention. Mr. King will see several members of the National Committee there and will let it be known in more ways than one that Indiana intends to put in a strong bid for the nomination.

Declines to Go to Chicago.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—C. C. Homer, who was elected one of the delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention at the Democratic State Convention Wednesday, has telegraphed to Senator Gorman declining the honor. Mr. Homer declined to give his reasons for his actions, simply saying that they were good and sufficient. Mr. Homer is President of the Second National Bank and the author of the Baltimore plan of currency reform.

Mr. Hill Forming a Financial Plank.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Hill left town this morning for Cape May, N. J., where he intends to spend Sunday at the Stockton, before going to New-York to prepare for the coming State Convention. It is understood that Mr. Hill is giving some thought to the framing of a financial plank for the consideration of the Chicago Convention.

CLASS DAY AT BROWN.

Exercises of the University Graduates Held Yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, June 12.—Class Day at Brown University was observed to-day in the usual form. The weather was all that could be desired, and the college grounds were thronged all day with students and guests. The programme began at 10 o'clock in Sayles Memorial Hall. The exercises included music by Reeves's Orchestra, prayer by President Andrews, an address of welcome by Irving H. Campbell of Holliston, Mass., President of the graduating class; the class oration by Gardner Kirk Hudson, Fitchburg, Mass., on "Modern Democracy; Its Growth," and the class poem, by Clarence Mason Gallup, entitled, "From Castle Walls."

The afternoon exercises about the class tree on the front of the campus began at 3:30 o'clock, with a concert by the American Band. At 4 o'clock the speakers and their subjects were Jesse Flower Smith, "Training for Life"; Robert Simmons Phillips of New-Bedford, "Influence of College Environment"; address to undergraduates, John Samuel Murdock; address by President Andrews.

Then the class hymn was sung, the class pipes smoked, and the class tree planted. To-night the illumination, promenade concert, and secret society spreads took place.

DEMOCRATS WANT SOUND MONEY.

Jefferson Club Demands "a Dollar Worth a Dollar at Any Place."

A meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Jefferson Club was held last night, ex-Coroner Daniel Hanly presiding. There was a large attendance. The object of the meeting was to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Those elected were: Delegates—Thomas J. Carleton, John H. Rogan, and Maurice Blumenthal. Alternates—Ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan, Morris Cukor, and George Mundorff.

A resolution adopted in favor of "sound money" read:

"No free and unlimited coinage of silver; a dollar worth a dollar at any place, at any time, and under any circumstances; any interference with the money standard recognized by and governing us at present we regard as an invasion of our rights as citizens, and the first step toward bringing this country to a state of financial ruin and dishonor."

**Arrivals from

THE TROOPS FOUGHT HARD

BUT THE CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED THEM BADLY.

How the Town of San Antonio de Rio Blanco Was Captured—A Number of Buildings Said to Have Been Burned—Gen. Weyler Authorized to Banish All Who Have Been in Any Way Implicated in the Present Troubles.

HAVANA, June 12.—Further news regarding the attack by insurgents upon the town of San Antonio de Rio Blanco, in Havana Province, is to the effect that the troops made a spirited defense, but were compelled to withdraw, and the rebels captured the town. The insurgents burned a number of buildings, including the Town Hall, ten stores, and several residences.

The Diario de la Marina has received a cable dispatch from Madrid saying that at a meeting of the Cabinet it was agreed to authorize Captain General Weyler to banish to the Island of Fernando Po all persons proved to have been in any way implicated in the present insurrection in Cuba.

Advices have been received from Cienfuegos to the effect that the trial of José Loreto Cepero, an American, who was arrested under the belief that he was a rebel, will take place soon. His case is understood to be one of mistaken identity.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee will next week visit the Consulates at Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, and Cienfuegos. It is also stated that he will visit Capt. Gen. Weyler to-morrow in connection with the case of Thomas Dawley, the correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of having been in communication with the rebels.

MADRID, June 12.—The Spanish prisons at Ceuta are filled with prisoners to their utmost capacity, and all the prisoners deported from Cuba will hereafter be sent to the Island of Fernando Po.

The Government has decided to criminally prosecute Gen. Borrero, who recently wrote an insulting letter to Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos, which resulted in the sending of a challenge by the latter, Borrero having refused to retract the letter.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE'S WORK.

Doing a Great Deal of Good for Americans in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 10, via Tampa, Fla., June 12.—The arrival of Consul General Lee continues to be a leading topic of conversation. His friendship with President Cleveland and his fame in the civil war in the United States have given occasion to a great deal of comment in Spanish and Cuban circles. Ever since his arrival his movements have been watched, his actions scrutinized, and his sayings analyzed. Many guesses have been made as to his future actions, and many comments made as to his inclinations, but the only thing sure is that since his arrival he has been very busy visiting Gen. Weyler, with whom he has had several interviews regarding the Competitor prisoners and other Americans confined in the Spanish fortresses for alleged political crimes.

It is surmised also that he is gathering data from all reliable sources, for it is known that many prominent men, bankers, and merchants of standing and means, have been calling on him for the last few days, who must have all given him much matter on which to base his report on the economical situation on the island.

The Cuban sympathizers here have taken advantage of his presence to endeavor to seduce him to their side by addressing to him all sorts of complaints on their wrongs and sufferings. A letter addressed to the Consul has been printed anonymously, and is being industriously circulated. It pretends to give the real situation of the island, and declares the Cuban problem cannot be solved by the Spaniards, for even if they should grant home rule on the Canadian plan, it would never work for two powerful objections—the army and the debt. They consequently believe that the only practical solution is American intervention to save the island from the ruin which is staring it in the face.

The Americans especially have good reasons for feeling joyful on the arrival of Consul Lee, for they know they have a good friend and a stanch supporter of their rights. He has already given proofs of his interest in all that concerns his fellow-citizens by obtaining Dawley's release and forcing the authorities to mitigate the condition of the Competitor's prisoners, who were lodged in miserable, filthy, and unhealthy quarters in the Cabanas fortress, by transferring them to better accommodations.

The war situation cortinues favorable to the Cubans. The rainy season prevailing, helps them considerably. Yellow fever and other tropical diseases are decimating the ranks of the troops fearfully. It is said the hospitals are overstocked and the death rate is frightful.

Gomez and Maceo continue operating throughout the whole country at their will without interference from anybody, the former in Camaguey and the latter in Pinar del Rio.

A new leader has appeared on the field, who is now attracting attention, and will surely give the Spanish considerable trouble. I refer to Calixto Garcia. Vague rumors have arrived here that he has captured Jigani—his native place—and that he gave Gen. Gasco a crushing defeat in the Ventas de Casanova engagement lately reported.

THE DELGADO CASE.

"Native American" Thinks It Is No Affair of Ours.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

What earthly right have natives of another country to come here, get naturalization papers, and then use their American citizenship as a cover whereunder they return to their native land and dwell there, independent of its laws and defying its Government?

What right have they, as American citizens, to take part in disturbance, disorder, or attempts to overthrow the Government, and then call on us to spend our money and shed our blood to protect them?

If they want protection as American citizens, why don't they stay on American soil and under the American flag?

The case of Mr. Delgado, reported in the press yesterday looks very bad. But if the wanted protection from the United States, why did he not stay in our territory and witnin our jurisdiction? Why did he return to his native land and engage in planting there, instead of remaining in the country whereof he had become a citizen?

According to Mr. Delgado's own showing, what are the facts? All that the army officer knew was that he found that gentleman feeding and sheltering a horde of rebels against the Government. Under those circumstances, what would Gen. Sherman have done? Just what this Government officer did—dispersed the rebels and imprisoned the farmer whom he found giving them aid and shelter.

It may be that the planter was forced by the rebels to do so; but his own account of it does not show this. He says: "We knew the troops were near." If he was a law-abiding sojourner, why did he not notify the officer commanding them? But no. He says "they were nearer than we thought"; he supplied the rebels, and was caught in the very act, according to his own statement, of violating the law of the land and the express commands of the authorities. Being so caught, he made no plea that he was under compulsion, but presented a United States passport! No wonder his effort to shield himself thus was treated with derision! He was found harboring and aiding men whose acts, in burning villages and public buildings, blowing up railroads and bridges, murdering the Mayors of cities, and plundering right and left, had driven the Government to cease its leniency and declare them bandits and outlaws, deserving of extermination—and to escape the consequences of detection, he claimed citizenship of the United States! How Gen. Sherman would have laughed at a man who, caught in such acts, presented a British or Spanish passport! And how natural that troops whose work consists in hunting down and destroying rebel robber bands—their own lives and limbs in constant peril—should, in the excitement and wrath of such a moment, deal very severely with those whom they detected secretly aiding these foes of society! Yes, secretly. Mr. Delgado's own statement shows that he acted as he did because he thought the troops would not know it. He took the risk, what have we to do with the matter?

War is no child's play. Neither is brigandage.

NATIVE AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1896.

GEN. BARATIERI ACQUITTED.

The Court-Martial Finds Him Not Guilty on the Charges.

MASSOWAH, June 12.—The prosecuting officer, in closing his case against Gen. Baratieri in the court-martial of that officer yesterday, demanded that Gen. Baratieri be imprisoned in a fortress for a period of ten years.

The court-martial found that Gen. Baratieri was not guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Gen. Baratieri was formerly Governor of Erythrea and commander of the Italian forces employed in the campaign against the Abyssinians. He was in personal command of the army when, in March last, the Abyssinians inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italians. He was tried before a court-martial for crimes coming under the provisions of Articles 74 and 88 of the Military Penal Code, of having on March 1 last attacked the Abyssinians from inexcusable motives, under circumstances rendering defeat inevitable, and of having abandoned the chief command of the troops from 12:30 on March 1 until 9 o'clock on March 3, thereby failing to give the orders required for lessening the consequences of the defeat.

SIR GEORGE WEBBE DASENT DEAD.

Assistant Editor of The London Times for Twenty-five Years.

LONDON, June 12.—Sir George Webbe Dasent, the well-known author, who, from 1845 to 1870, was one of the assistant editors of The Times, died at Ascot yesterday.

The deceased war born at St. Vincent, W. I., in 1817. He was educated at Westminster School, Kings College, and Oxford University, and was called to the bar in 1852. His translation of "The Prose, or Younger Edda" from the Norse, dedicated to Thomas Carlyle, appeared in 1842, and his translations of German, Norse, and Icelandic stories were thereafter frequent. He wrote also several three-volume novels. In 1874 his name was associated with an Icelandic-English dictionary, printed by the Oxford University Press. He was a frequent contributor to The Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews and the principal magazines. In 1870 he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, which post he held until 1892. He was knighted in 1876.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Its Objects Explained to the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Rosebery asked if the Premier would explain the extent and object of the British Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile into the Soudan.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to the question of the ex-Premier, said that for a long time the Government had been aware that sooner or later an expedition into the Soudan would be necessary for the purpose of recovering the territory which Egypt had lost, and that suddenly they had been confronted with the fact that the dervishes were menacing Kassala. The expedition was then decided upon. The present objective point of the expedition, he said, was Dongola, and to the commander of the expedition, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, had been given a perfectly free hand until he should reach and occupy that place. The occupation of Dongola alone, he added, was an advantage, and furthermore it was on the road to Kartoum.

COL. RHODES IS BANISHED.

He Refused to Keep Out of Politics in the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, June 12.—The fines of £25,000 each which were imposed upon the Johannesburg Reform Committee leaders Phillips, Farrar, Rhodes, and Hammond, were paid yesterday, and Phillips, Farrar, and Hammond signed a document pledging themselves to abstain from interference in Transvaal politics, after which their banishment was canceled.

Col. Rhodes refused to sign the agreement to abstain from interference in politics, and was banished for life. He started for Cape Town last night. Hammond, Phillips, and Farrar left in the afternoon for Johannesburg.

Prices in Johannesburg have risen greatly.

AN AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

An Effort to Increase the Consulates in This Country.

VIENNA, June 12.—The Austrian representative in Washington will henceforth be an Ambassador, instead of a Minister.

Dr. Hengelmuller de Hengervar, the Austrian Minister at Washington, who is now here, had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph and also with Count Geluchewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, and urged the desirability of the creation of six additional Consulates in the United States.

Baron von Leonhardi, Austrian Consul at New-York, who is on leave of absence, will not return to his post, owing to ill health.

The Trial of Dr. Jameson.

LONDON, June 12.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow officers for their participation in the Transvaal raid last December, which was resumed in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday, after an adjournment of several weeks, pending the arrival of witnesses from South Africa, was continued this morning.

The prosecution closed their case, their evidence being all in, and Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Jameson, intimated that he would submit that the court had no jurisdiction under the Foreign Enlistment act, which the defendants were accused of having violated.

Viewing Relics of the Pilgrims.

PLYMOUTH, June 12.—The American Congregational ministers who arrived here yesterday from New-York on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, to-day made further visits to places connected with the Pilgrim Fathers, including the place from which the Mayflower sailed. The visitors were received this afternoon by Archdeacon Wilkinson and this evening by the Mayor of Plymouth.

Turkish Outrages in Crete.

CANEA, Crete, June 12.—Reports have been received here that the Turks have pillaged and burned twenty hamlets in the interior of the island.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—The Turks have seized a Greek vessel conveying munitions of war and provisions to the insurgents in Crete. The seizure was made in Cretan waters.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Matthew W. Ransom United States Minister to Mexico; ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel and Stevenson Burke of Ohio, and J. Manchester Haynes of Maine.

—MURRAY HILL—Baron Heyking, German Minister to China, and Baroness Heyking; ex-Congressman Carlos French and William D. Bishop of Connecticut, and Bishop John P. Newman.

—HOLLAND—Count von Matuschka of Germany and Congressman N. O. Murphy of Arizona.

—WINDSOR—John W. Doane of Chicago and Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo.

—WESTMINSTER—Col. John M. Wilson, United States Army.

—NORMANDIE—Ex-Senator C. W. Stapleton of Syracuse.

Mrs. Purvis Caught the Thief.

Mrs. Margaret Purvis was walking along One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue, on Thursday evening, when a man jumped from a doorway, snatched her pocketbook from her hand, and ran. Mrs. Purvis clutched at her skirts and started after him, screaming. A crowd joined in the chase, but was left behind by the thief and the woman. At One Hundred and Twelfth Street and First Avenue Mrs. Purvis caught the man by the collar and held him till a policeman arrived. The pocketbook, which had been thrown away, was recovered. Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday held the prisoner, Edward Murray of 301 Grand Street, Brooklyn, in $1,000 bail for trial.

MISS L. G. SMITH TAKES THE VEIL.

Ceremony Performed at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

The ceremony of taking the white veil was performed at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, yesterday. There was only one novitiate, Miss Loretta Gertrude Smith, daughter of Patrick Smith of 56 West Seventy-sixth Street, this city.

The ceremony was witnessed by about 150 friends of Miss Smith, the 120 nuns attached to the convent, and 200 pupils of the school.

Miss Smith was graduated from the convent in June, 1894, but recently determined to devote herself to a religious life. For the past three months she has been in the novitiate house, Kenwood, near Albany. The convent was the novitiate house of the Order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart until 1886, when Kenwood was opened. Since then the ceremony of taking the veil has been held there, with few exceptions, and the ceremony yesterday was the first of the kind that has been performed at the convent within fifteen years.

The chapel attached to the convent was beautifully decorated with flowers placed about the altar, which was brilliantly lighted, when, at 9 A. M., the ceremony began. The nuns, preceded by the Rev. Mother Mahoney, Mother Superior of the order, filed into the chapel and took seats along the sides facing each other. The pews in the body of the chapel were occupied by the friends of the novitiate and the convent pupils.

Bishop Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New-York, officiated, and was assisted by Father Lavelle of the cathedral and Father O'Keefe of the Paulist Fathers. Other priests present were Fathers Conway, Cullen, Biglin, and Taylor.

Miss Smith, attired as a bride and accompanied by a nun, entered the chapel while music was furnished by the organ and a harp. She was followed by two little nieces, who carried a basket containing her religious habit, which they placed on a table within the sanctuary for the Bishop to bless. Miss Smith knelt on a bench before the altar, and Bishop Farley intoned the hymn "Veni Creator," which was then sung by the choir.

The Rev. Father O'Keefe preached a sermon, and at its conclusion Miss Smith was led to the altar rail and Bishop Farley blessed her religious habit. He then took a white muslin veil from the basket and placed it over Miss Smith, so that it hid her bridal veil. This done, she was led from the chapel in order that she might discard her bridal garments and put on her religious habit. She re-entered the chapel attired in her nun's dress, and knelt again at the altar while mass was sung.

Miss Smith received communion from the Bishop, after which she was led to each of the nuns in turn, who embraced her and gave her the kiss of peace, thus formally receiving her as a member of the community. She next went among her friends and passed out of the chapel to the refectory. Her friends adjourned to the large reception room, where a breakfast had been prepared for them. Miss Smith, however, could not join them there. She will return to Kenwood to-day.

Miss Smith fasted yesterday for the ceremony, because it was the feast day of the Order of the Sacred Heart. The nuns had a special celebration. Early mass was celebrated at 5 A. M. by Father Conway, and during the day there was an exposition of the blessed sacrament with a benediction in the afternoon. The celebration was closed by a procession of nuns and pupils about the convent grounds.

HUMAN BODY IN THE FIRE RUINS.

Identified as that of Peter McGann, an Exchange Hostler.

Firemen working in the débris of the American Horse Exchange found a body lying face downward on the third floor of the Fiftieth Street side yesterday. It was identified as that of Peter McGann, a stable hand, about twenty-eight years old. He was a newcomer in the city, and his kinspeople are said to live in Troy, N. Y. Digging in the ruins will be resumed to-day.

A tally of the dead and missing horses in the stables of the American Horse Exchange building at the time the fire broke out on Thursday evening shows that the total number of horses burned will probably not exceed sixty-five, and may possibly fall below that number. Many of the horses reported missing yesterday morning were found by their owners later in the day in public stables in the city. It is believed that others may be thus housed and will be recovered later on.

It was reported that Thomas E. Gordon, Jr., of this city, had lost Algie G. a seventy-five-hundred-dollar trotting mare. Mr. Gordon said yesterday:

"Algie is all right, as I had her out on the road at the time of the fire. I had ten horses in the building. Three are still missing. My total loss on horses, wagons, and harness, will amount to $2,500.

Other owners of horses in the burned building were as follows: Tichenor & Co. of Chicago, 24 horses, 14 still missing, value, $6,000; Mavrick & Hudson of Kentucky, 16 horses, 3 still missing, value, $1,800; John Spratley of Kentucky, 20 horses, 12 missing, value $6,000; Straus & Sexton, 18 horses, 9 missing, value, $5,000; John C. Deyo of Jackson, Mich., 21 horses, 2 missing, value, $1,500; Isaac Strauss, 17 horses, 3 missing, value, $1,200; Charles Proctor, 10 horses, 1 missing, value, $600; Louis Parsette, 7 horses missing, value, $3,500. General Manager H. D. Stevens lost a valuable road mare. Other owners who lost one horse each were Prof. Herrmann, J. C. Wilson of Poughkeepsie, W. M. Gibbon, G. W. Smith, Maitland Armstrong, William M. Whitney of Albany, S. S. Howland, M. Housman, M. Pelton. Six or eight horses were in the hospital. R. H. Barrett got out all his horses.

One of the horses that perished was Old Dick, which belonged to the Exchange and had been used to haul supplies to the building. "Billy," the goat, had a narrow escape. He was stabled in the refuse vault, and before he could make his way out had his beard badly burned and the hair on his right side singed.

BARNARD SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Medals and Prizes Distributed in Harlem Opera House.

The tenth commencement of the Barnard School, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was held in Harlem Opera House last night. The twenty-four boxes were filled with parents and friends of the graduates. The following prizes and medals were distributed by the associate headmaster, T. E. Lyon:

Gold Medals for Scholarship—Guy Hetzel, Fred Hetzel, Charles Iglehart, Guy Clark, Charles MacDonald, William P. Ward, L. Le Count, H. D. Brandes, H. S. Holland, E. R. Gregor, E. P. Townsend, Harold Townsend, W. P. Abendroth, A. B. Ward, S. Carpenter, L. F. Randall, and J. A. Campbell.

Gold Medals for Proficiency in Military Drill—F. Faulkner, Colonel; P. J. Treat, Captain; George Duffy, Corporal, and W. P. S. Earle, private.

Prizes for Declamation—F. C. Iglehart, F. C. Menoir, Guy Clark, J. A. Miller, Durando Miller, and Gerard Bradford.

Prizes for Composition—P. J. Treat, Ferris Faulkner, Allen B. Ward, and Harold Townsend.

The list of graduates is as follows:

A. N. Amerman, E. W. Banta, G. R. Beal, E. W. Bedford, H. H. Burns, H. D. Brandes, W. P. Cornell, Guy Hetzel, W. L. C. Hutchinson, B. D. Hull, R. O. Johnson, R. W. Moore, Robert Monks, L. Le Count, L. Perry, H. M. Ridabock, W. H. Stickney, P. J. Treat, and H. L. Washburn.

The graduates are candidates for admission to West Point, Columbia, Cornell, Wesleyan, Princeton, and other colleges.

The Government's Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Of the silver bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1890, there is on hand 182,998,452 fine ounces. The cost of this bullion is $119,941,055; its coinage value, $172,541,414. The total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, was $46,044,651. Upon this coinage there was a seigniorage or profit of $10,117,239.

Retired from the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Capt. Allen V. Reed, United States Navy, whose examination for promotion to the rank of Commodore resulted in a recommendation against his advancement, was placed on the retired list to-day. Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day directing the retirement of Chief Engineer G. W. Roche on July 3, on account of age.

COMING EVENTS.

—Illustrated lecture on India and Ceylon, by S. M. K. Rutnam, Sixty-first Street Methodist Church, to-morrow, 8 P. M.

—Annual convocation Gamma Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, Monday evening.

HIS CHILD AGAINST HIM

HERMAN REICH'S TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

His Daughter Julia, Seven Years Old, Tells of the Shooting of Her Mother—Great Interest in the Child's Testimony—Evidence to Show that the Dead Woman Lived as Mrs. Fitzgerald—One Witness Hysterical.

The examination of witnesses was begun before Judge Newburger of the General Sessions Court yesterday in the trial of Herman Reich for the killing of his wife, Cornelia, on July 1, 1895, at 458 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Policeman Thomas O'Connor was the first witness. He testified that while he was driving a patrol wagon on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, on July 1, 1895, he was told by men in an excited crowd that Reich had shot a woman. He stopped his wagon, and Reich jumped up on the seat and handed him a revolver. He took Reich to the Thirty-third Precinct Police Station.

Mrs. Joseph Bennett of 463 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street testified that she was present when Reich shot his wife, in the presence of his daughter, Julia. Reich entered his wife's room, she said, and complained about some papers. Mrs. Bennett said Reich locked the door of the room and would not let her go. Reich, she said, accused his wife of intimacy with some men. He threatened his wife with a revolver, and the witness jumped out of a window. Julia Reich, seven years old, was in the room at the time. On cross-examination, the witness said a man named Fitzgerald boarded with Mrs. Reich, who had separated from her husband, and had lived at various places under different names.

Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, Coroners' physician, testified that Mrs. Reich died from two pistol shots in the chest.

At this point little Julia Reich was called, and testified against her father. She is a bright child, and has blue eyes and long blonde hair. She was dressed in white, and wore a large white hat. Judge Newburger questioned her as to her ability to testify. She gave her age as seven years, and convinced the Judge that she was a competent witness. She was placed in the witness chair, but was not sworn.

"Do you know who shot your mother?" Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked the child.

"Yes," she replied in low tones. "My papa shot mamma. Papa asked mamma for money. Mamma would not give it. Papa then pulled out a pistol and mamma told him to go away. He said he would not go, and raised the pistol and gave her three shots. Mamma fell down, and the blood ran out and covered her. Papa gave a shot at the wall, and mamma closed her eyes and moaned. Papa then went out."

As the little girl told the story of the shooting her voice reached her father outside the railing. He bent his head and hid his face in his handkerchief. He sobbed and continued to keep his head down during the direct examination.

Miss Amelia Wierth, twenty-two years old, daughter of Mrs. Reich by her first husband, was in court, and when the child was examined she became hysterical. Judge Newburger directed that she be led out of court. She was taken to a seat in the corridor, and soon had a large crowd about her as she moaned and cried.

"Did your papa go away from your mamma?" Mr. Osborne asked little Julia.

"Yes," the child said.

"Did another man named Fitzgerald come to the house?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Was he there when you went to sleep?"

"Yes," she said.

"Was he there when you got up in the morning?"

"Yes," the child said.

"Did you call him papa?"

"No," answered the child.

"Did your papa call to see you sometimes?" she was asked.

"Yes," she answered.

"What did he do?"

"He took me in his arms and cried and kissed me," the little witness said, as she looked up into the face of the lawyer. Judge Newburger leaned over and listened intently to every word the child said. Every one else in court bent forward to catch the child's story. Her father straightened up and anxiously hung upon his daughter's testimony.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kohler, sister of the dead woman, testified that she had not seen her sister for eight years up to the time of the shooting. They did not visit each other. The prosecution then closed.

Mrs. Margaret Geiser, the landlady of the house where the shooting occurred, testified for the defense that the dead woman was living there as Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Hannah Schofield testified that Mrs. Reich told her that she was sorry she had her husband, Reich, sent to jail for assault, and did not poison him, as she could live happily with Fitzgerald.

Several other witnesses testified that Mrs. Reich lived with Fitzgerald as his wife.

The trial will be continued Monday.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Arthur Beach.

Dr. Arthur Beach died at his home, 262 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, yesterday of peritonitis, after an illness of three weeks. He was born in Brooklyn in 1851, and, after receiving a preliminary education in the public schools, he entered the College of the City of New-York, and was the valedictorian of his class. He then studied medicine, was graduated from the New-York Homeopathic College, and entered upon the practice of medicine in the upper part of the State. He returned to Brooklyn nine years ago. He was a member of the National Provident Union, the Royal Arcanum, and was connected with the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. He leaves a wife and three children.

William S. Muldoon.

William S. Muldoon, father of William H. Muldoon of The Brooklyn Eagle, died at his home, 73 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a short illness. He was seventy-two years old, and had been connected with the Department of City Works in that city for twenty-two years. He served under all the administrations during that time and never was removed. His wife died about three years ago. Funeral services will be held in the Sands Street Memorial Church, Clark and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. Charles M. Nes, aged sixty-nine years, died at York, Penn., on Thursday. Dr. Nes was appointed by President Grant as a Commissioner to represent Pennsylvania at the Vienna Exposition, in 1873. He was the inventor of the Nes silicon method of converting iron ore into steel, and had letters patent on the process in Great Britain, France, and Belgium. The discovery of the process was made by observing the effect of lightning on an old gun barrel, which had been converted into a high quality of steel by the electric fluid.

W. B. Dunning, seventy-eight years old, died at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday. He was an ex-President of the village, manager of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company, and President of the New-York Central Iron Works Company.

—Thomas Harvey, aged sixty-nine, proprietor of the Globe Hosiery Mill and a well-known manufacturer at Amsterdam, N. Y., is dead.

—Oliver Horton, aged thirty-three, son of H. L. Horton of New-York City, died yesterday at Geigertown, Penn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The principal part of the business portion of the village of Frewsburg, N. Y., burned yesterday. The losses were: Dodge & Hunt, $18,000; insurance, $12,000; Brandt & Verman, $8,000; insurance, $4,500; A. M. Woodcock, $5,000; insurance, $600; Brownell, Hazzard, $2,000; insurance, $1,000; C. Peterson, $5,000; insurance, $1,500; Dr. A. F. Blanchard, $1,500; insurance, $1,000. The Post Office was burned, with all its contents.

—The planing and saw mill of David Burgess, at Nepera Park, Yonkers, was burned yesterday afternoon, causing a loss on the building of $10,000 and on the machinery and stock of $5,000. The total loss is partly covered by insurance. The fire started in the drying room and spread very rapidly. The building was owned by Cloughly, Nichols & Co.

—The Eagle Foundry, Lowell, Mass., owned by Lundstrum & Smith, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is $6,000; insured.

—The Taylorville Coal Company's works, Taylorville, Ill., burned. Loss, $60,000; insured.

MR. SCHURZ ON COMING CAMPAIGN.

Money Question the Issue, and Stand Taken Must Not Be Uncertain.

Mr. Carl Schurz, who has been identified with the dominating issue of the campaign, and conspicuous in all that the Honest Money League has done in relation to the financial question, talked yesterday at his home at Pocantico Hills, with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"What," asked the reporter, "do you think of the coming campaign?"

"The outlook seems to me very uncertain. The silver movement is apparently stronger than has been anticipated. There are indications that the silver forces will unite upon one ticket with the hope of carrying enough States west of the Alleghanies to win the election."

"Do you think they will have any chance of success?"

"The gold men ought not to be overconfident. It will largely depend upon the management of the campaign. Those make a very serious mistake who think that they can side-track the money question by an attempt to bring any other issue to the foreground."

"'What is the chief issue of a campaign?' That question which is uppermost in men's minds. It would be downright folly to overlook the fact that the money question is at present altogether uppermost in men's minds. In fact, it is almost the only thing people think of. To say to them: 'Never mind the money question in this campaign; let us talk about something else,' would be simply childish."

"You think, then, that it would be unwise to make the tariff question the principal issue in this campaign?"

"It would not be merely unwise, it would be impossible. If it were tried it would inevitably fail. The attempt to do it might be disastrous. The result would probably be like this: There are two armies, the silver army and the anti-silver army. The silver army fires hotly into the anti-silver army, while the anti-silver army, instead of firing into the silver army, fires in another direction. Which army would have the advantage? One army would do the fighting while the other spent its time in dodging."

"Do you think it would be wise for the Republicans to adopt a straddling platform?"

"Looking at it from the point of view of the public interest—the most important point of view—I should say that the Republicans would, by adopting a clear and unequivocal gold-standard platform, render a great service to the country, for they would do most to restore the confidence of the world in the good faith and the intelligence of the American people.

"Looking at it from the point of view of political tactics, I should say that by adopting a straddle the Republicans would morally strengthen the opposition and weaken themselves. By adopting a straddle they would virtually admit that the silver party were about half right. It would not win back any Republican silver votes, but it would encourage the silver sentiment and demoralize the sound-money forces.

"This is what the straddling policy with regard to silver has always done. It has always served to make the silver men bolder and more exacting. You cannot make a strong campaign in that way, especially not a campaign that will have to be in a great measure a campaign of education."

DISASTER IN FREE SILVER.

Thomas F. Ryan Points Out What It Would Mean to the South.

Thomas F. Ryan has sent the following communication to L. B. Musgrove, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama:

"Dear Sir: I have received your favor of June 1, asking for a contribution of $5,000 to the campaign fund of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama. I note also your statement that the party 'stands for protection to life and property and the preservation of vested rights.' This assertion is particularly pleasing to me, for the reason that I had been led to suppose otherwise.

"My understanding, deduced from current reports, has been that the Democratic Party of Alabama is practically a unit in favor of the passage of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Senators and Representatives of your State in Congress are certainly ardent advocates of this idea, and I have been led to believe that your delegation to Chicago will occupy the same position. I trust that this will not prove to be the case, but I know that you will appreciate my difficulty in reconciling your statement to these well-known facts.

"I am, as you know, a Southerner by ancestry and birth. My connection with Southern railroads, which has become somewhat extensive of recent years, also, I think, justifies the assertion that I am a Southerner in a material sense. I am fully aware of the trials and discouragements which now beset the Southern people, but I also recognize their patriotism and intelligence. If, therefore, they are, as we here have been led to believe, advocates of free coinage of silver by this country alone, but one conclusion is possible, and that is they are laboring under the greatest misapprehension that has found a place in their minds since they were induced to engage in warfare for the dissolution of the Union.

"Free coinage of silver means anything but 'protection to property and preservation of vested rights.' It means disaster to the whole country, destruction of property, and the transformation of the Democratic Party into an organized Populistic appetite.

"Of all sections that would be most seriously affected the South would be the first, because in the South to-day the great work of rehabilitation and rejuvenation is making the most rapid material progress. You certainly, as a man of affairs, know that the most unwise thing conceivable for the South at the present time is to push back the capital and energy which are being contributed to aid in its development, and you must recognize that free coinage would have precisely this effect, not in the distant future, but at once.

"The poor, not the rich, are those who suffer from a depreciated currency. I know this from bitter experience, and so does every other Southern man whose recollection goes back to those terrible days directly ensuing the close of the civil war. It may be of little consequence that the money which my friends and I have in the South should be lost, but it is of great consequence to the people of the South that the investment of money there should continue; that industry and enterprise should not be checked, and that the confidence which makes these possible should not be destroyed.

"To stifle the great work that has begun to permeate the whole South by the employment of capital and enterprise would be far more than a mere blunder, resulting in party disintegration. It would be a National crime.

"The impossibility of my participating in any movement which would, in my judgment, result so disastrously to the Southern people is manifest. I should be very glad to contribute, as I have contributed in the past, to Democratic campaign funds for use in the Southern States. But, for the reasons which I have given, no less than for the certainty that, in the event of the success of a free-coinage party, I shall need every dollar I possess to weather the storm, I find myself unable to accede to your request. With personal regards, I am yours very truly,

"THOMAS F. RYAN.

"NEW-YORK, June 11, 1896."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

—1 A. M.—605 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, William Beaumont, hardware store; damage, $500.

—5:55 A. M.—184 Spring Street, John Carrol, dwelling; damage, $5.

—8:30 A. M.—343 East Eleventh Street, Joseph T. Catina, tenement; damage, $30.

—10:46 A. M.—119 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Mary Norton, dwelling; damage trifling.

—12:55 P. M.—778 Third Avenue, Jacob Cowen, tenement; damage trifling.

—1 P. M.—1,763 Avenue A, Richard Heitmann, dwelling; damage, $200.

—2:30 P. M.—16 Catharine Slip; no damage.

—3:30 P. M.—452 Broadway, Steinhardt & Brothers; damage, $5.

—5:20 P. M.—17 to 31 Vandewater Street, George Merail; no damage.

—6:00 P. M.—2 Avenue D, unoccupied; damage trifling.

—6:05 P. M.—150 Eldridge Street, William Weber; damage trifling.

—8:00 P. M.—61 Division Street, Max Krillman; damage, $200.

—9:20 P. M.—535 West Thirty-eighth Street; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Delaware, Proctor, Cape Haiti June 2, Gonsalves 5, Miragoane 4, Petit Goave 5, St. Marie 6, Inagua 7, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Wright, Havana June 6, with sugar to Hidalgo & Co.; vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

CHAPMAN RAIDS POLICY SHOPS.

New Tenderloin Captain Arrests Ten Supposed Proprietors.

Capt. Chapman, recently put in command of the Nineteenth Precinct, began clearing the Tenderloin district of gamblers yesterday. His men, co-operating with Central Office detectives, arrested during the afternoon ten alleged policy room keepers. They were locked up for a while in the Thirtieth Street Station, and were afterward before Magistrate Kudlich in Jefferson Market Court. Capt. Chapman and Acting Inspector Harley obtained warrants for four alleged policy writers from Magistrate Kudlich, on the testimony of a colored policy player named "Dave" Buckner, who lives in West Thirty-seventh Street. He had no trouble in buying slips from the dealers in the Nineteenth Precinct, because for years he has been squandering his salary as a waiter on all sorts of "gigs." He once made a big winning on the "traitor" gig, it is said. The following men were arrested:

William Odell, 476 Fourth Avenue; John Moore, 127 West Twenty-fifth Street; Thomas Ward and William Jones, 115 West Twenty-ninth Street; Edward Graham, 160 West Thirty-sixth Street; John Hogan, 127 West Twenty-fifth Street; John Lightfine and Edward Fallon, 490 Sixth Avenue; Charles Wilson, 150 West Thirty-second Street; Oscar Ross, 148 West Thirty-second Street, and John Ackerman, 153 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Some of the men were on the sidewalk near their shops when they were arrested. Nearly all of them had some evidence of their calling upon them, and the person who was arrested as William Odell, but who said he was James Mitchell, had a tattered "dream" book in his pocket.

Buckner, who made the charge against them, was in the courtroom when the men were arraigned. They looked fiercely at him. James Mitchell, arrested as Odell, was discharged for lack of evidence, and Ward, because it could not be proved that he ran the policy shop in the cigar store at 115 West Twenty-ninth Street. The others were held for examination, with the exception of Ackermann, who waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

DRAGGED HER THROUGH BROADWAY

Mrs. Foster Arrested While Her Husband Stopped for a Cigar.

Ardennis Foster and his wife, having been to the Casino, were walking down Broadway toward their home, 109 West Thirty-third Street, about 11 o'clock last night. Mr. Foster, leaving his wife outside, went into a cigar store near Thirty-seventh Street. She walked slowly on. Special Patrolman Mulcahey, who has chin whiskers and looks like a countryman, came along, and, according to Mrs. Foster, spoke to her. She says that she at first would not speak to him, and stepped more quickly, but that he persisted.

Mr. Foster overtook them.

"Who is this man?" he said to his wife.

"I don't know, and he is insulting me," she replied.

"She is under arrest," said Mulcahey.

Foster protested. Hundreds of persons were collecting. Mulcahey blew his whistle and two other patrolmen came. They walked Foster off to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, and Mulcahey dragged Mrs. Foster along the street. She was almost frantic in her resistance, and a crowd followed.

Foster, at the station, told Police Captain Chapman that he represented The London Musical Courier; that he had been Mrs. Frank Leslie's private secretary, and had written a volume of poems inscribed to her. He supported himself by writing. Mr. and Mrs. Foster told their stories,

BICYCLES AS SECURITY

VIOLATORS OF ORDINANCES CAN LEAVE WHEELS AS BAIL.

Corporation Counsel Scott Gives This Decision in Response to an Inquiry from Chief of Police Conlin—The Case of Miss Crane, Who Was Recently Arrested, an Example Illustrating the Need of Such a Custom.

If bicyclists are arrested for "scorching" or for not having their lanterns trimmed and burning, they can deposit their wheels as security, and thus escape sleeping in station houses.

This is the decision of Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation.

The Chief of Police addressed an inquiry to Mr. Scott on this subject, and the Corporation Counsel answers in a long document, citing ordinances, and concluding that the police authorities must accept as bail, "where it is offered, personal property double in value the largest fine that can be imposed, to wit, of the value of $20."

Mr. Scott takes this view upon the ground that "the power of the court to punish for such violations is limited to the imposition of a fine, and does not extend to imprisonment, except in the event of failure to pay the fine."

As almost any bicycle is worth $20, the wheelmen will always have the wherewithal to furnish bail and secure a good night's sleep at home.

This question of bail for bicyclists has been much discussed during the last few months, and, now that it is settled, the riders no doubt are thankful. Last Fall, when so many wheelmen were arrested for breaking the lamp ordinance, there was always the liveliest kind of a time searching for bondsmen, and success did not always crown these efforts. In fact, many a pedaler had to spend a night in the station house, which predicament could have been avoided had it then been permissible to take bicycles in lieu of the usual security as bail.

It happened in a number of instances that the violations of the ordinance were wholly unintentional and unavoidable, yet the policeman who arrested the offenders insisted on displaying a deplorable lack of common sense and marched them to the station houses. A number of cases of this sort prompted the movement looking to have bicycle taken as bail.

The last case in point with which the public became acquainted was that of a Miss Crane, who, while riding to her home in West Twenty-second Street, from Claremont, was unfortunate enough to have her light go out just before coming to an over-zealous policeman. Although Miss Crane demented and relighted her lamp, explaining, meanwhile, that it had only just gone out, the policeman took her to the station house. Being unable to get a bondsman, Miss Crane, who is a highly respectable young lady, was forced to spend the night penned up with a lot of the great city's outcasts. It is sufficient to state that the Magistrate before whom Miss Crane was brought the next day severely rebuked the policeman who arrested her, and later Chief Conlin did likewise. Of course, Miss Crane was discharged. This case only serves to show how much sorrow and a shocking experience could have been spared Miss Crane had she been privileged to leave her wheel as security for her appearance in court, and departed for her home.

SUNDAY CLUB RUNS.

Outing Trips Scheduled by the Leading Organizations.

Many clubs have arranged to hold organized runs to-morrow, and should the conditions be inviting, there will be an exodus of wheelmen to the seashore and country. Among the runs announced are the following:

Harlem Wheelmen—To City Island, starting fast division, at 9:30 A. M., slow division at 9 A. M., from 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

New-York Tourist Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 9 A. M. from West Seventy-third Street.

Catholic Club Cyclers—To Rockaway, starting at 9 A. M. from Jersey City.

A. W. Wheelmen—To Larchmont, starting at 9 A. M. from Yonkers.

Yorkville Wheelmen—To Morristown, starting at 8 A. M., form Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—To Bergen Beach, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 273 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg.

Nassau Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 129 Division Street, Brooklyn.

Pioneer Wheelmen—To Hackensack, starting at 10 A. M. from Hoboken.

St. Stephen's Wheelmen—To Bayonne, starting at 9 A. M. from President and Henry Streets, Brooklyn.

Manhansett Cyclers—To Bayonne, starting at 9 A. M. from President Street, Brooklyn.

Richmond County Cycle Club—To Newark, starting at 9 A. M. from Staten Island.

Palmer Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 5 A. M. from West Thirty-eighth Street.

Huguenot Wheelmen—To Rockaway Beach, starting at 7:30 A. M. from New-Rochelle.

New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Travers Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Sixtieth Street and Boulevard.

Long Island Wheelmen—To Bayside, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dean Cycle Club—To Wantagh, starting at 9 A. M. from 273 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Gramercy Wheelmen—To White Plains, starting at 8 A. M. from West Fourth Street.

Aurora Grata Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 8 A. M. from Flatbush.

Century Wheelmen—To Ridgewood, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 310 West Fifty-third Street.

Paramount Wheelmen—To Passaic Falls, starting at 8 A. M. from 121 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Morris Wheelmen—To City Island, via Westchester and Pelham Bay, starting at 2 P. M. from 601 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Linwood Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 59 West Eleventh Street.

Waverley Bicycle Club—To Huguenot, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 2,124 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Olympic Wheelmen—To Bath Beach, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Tremont Cyclers—To Rye Beach, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Tremont.

Cyclone Wheelmen—To Carlstadt, starting at 9 A. M. from 31 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Castle Point Cyclers—To New-Brunswick, starting at 7 A. M. from Hoboken.

Excelsior Wheelmen—To Nyack-Tarrytown, starting at 8:45 A. M. from Fort Lee Ferry.

Chelsea Wheelmen—To Anandale, starting at 9 A. M. from 237 West Seventeenth Street.

Liberty Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 7:30 A. M. from 129 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Knickerbocker Wheelmen — To City Island, starting at 9 A. M. from 72 Rivington Street.

East Orange Cycle Club—To Garfield, starting at 9 A. M. from East Orange.

Manhattan Bicycle Club—To Yonkers, starting at 9 A. M. from Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Amity Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 262 Manhattan Street, Brooklyn.

St. George's Wheelmen—To Passaic Falls, starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Tee-To-Tum Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 9:45 A. M. from Liberty Street Ferry.

St. Bridget's Lyceum Wheelmen—To Tenafly, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Jersey City.

Logan Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 255 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Palma Wheelmen—To Hackensack, starting at 10 A. M. from Jersey City.

Leroy Wheelmen—To Rockaway, starting at 8 A. M. from Jersey City Heights, Jersey City.

New-Rochelle Wheelmen—To Stamford, starting at 8:30 A. M. from New-Rochelle.

Twenty-third Regiment Cycle Corps—To Massapequa, starting at 9 A. M. from armory, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Wolff-American Wheelmen — To Tottenville, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Mount Vernon Cycle Club—To Tarrytown, starting at 9:00 A. M. from Mount Vernon.

Washington Park Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8 A. M. from Forster's Meadows, L. I.

Metropolis Wheelmen—To Tuxedo, starting at 8 A. M. from 148 West Twenty-fifth Street.

St. Aloysius Cyclers—To Yonkers, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Newark.

Greenwich Wheelmen—To New-Rochelle, starting at 9 A. M. from 309 West Fourth Street.

Indian Cycle Club—To Rockaway Beach, starting at 7:30 A. M. from Jersey City.

Niantic Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 9 A. M. from 238 Third Street, Jersey City.

Constitution Wheelmen—To Great South Bay, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

PARADE PRIZES PRESENTED.

Many Devotees of Cycling Witness the Awards in the Garden.

There was a very large crowd in the Madison Square Garden last night, when the prizes awarded to the winners in the various classes in The Evening Telegram Cycle Parade were presented to the lucky ones. The carnival was going on in the Garden, and there was first a grand parade of all the prize winners, which was a pretty sight, the applause as they wound around the immense Garden in the intricacies of the march or ride being loud and frequent.

The Century Wheelmen, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and the Riverside Wheelmen followed the leader, and after them came the other prize winners.

After some trick riding, a crier called out the lucky ones, and they took places in the middle of the amphitheatre. Press Eldridge made a few funny remarks, and Senator Grady was introduced as the speaker. When the orator appeared there was great applause, and this was also frequent during his short address.

"I should esteem it an honor at any time or place," said the Senator, "to represent so influential, enterprising, and popular a journal as The Evening Telegram, and under the present circumstances it is all the more honor.

"To wheel or not wheel is the great question of the day, and it behooves every citizen, his wife, his mother, his sisters, and his cousins and his aunts to be with us or against us. The whole world seems to be awheel. At first this was considered a fad, then it was called a craze, but any sport that can call 10,000 persons into line of parade and interest 400,000 citizens can neither be called a fad nor a craze, but recommends itself for the good it does and the evil it prevents."

The Senator again referred to the pleasure he felt in awarding the prizes, and each of the winners was called up, receiving his prize from the Senator's hand.

All the clubs that took prizes received banners, and to Miss Ella Sullivan and Maurice Aron, the best among the lady and gentlemen riders, was given a handsome nickel-plated Columbia wheel. Each of the other prize winners received a silver loving cup, mounted on an ebony pedestal and inscribed with the name of the winner. The list of winners follows:

Clubs—Century Wheelmen, first prize; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, second; Riverside Wheelmen, third.

Lady Riders—Miss Ella Sullivan, first; Miss Emily Stache, second; Miss Madeline Lack, third.

Gentlemen Riders—Maurice Aron, first; Thomas L. Reynolds, second; John B. Yates, third.

Decorated Bicycles—Miss May Bowden, first; Joseph F. Darrell, second; Miss Rose Marston, third.

Grotesque Costumes—Harry Kuhlke, first; William Hoey and Frederick Campbell, second; C. E. Lockren, third.

Novelties—E. D. Edwards and Frank F. Lange, first; Bella Adams and Dorothy Baird, second; Peter Fisher, third.

Special Prizes—Press Eldridge, Willard Lee, Miss Irene Manhelmer, Miss Addie Holsten, L. Rosetti, and V. H. Neuman.

Clubs Making Fine Appearance—Eighth Regiment, (Bicycle Corps;) Bicycle Corps of Ninth Regiment, Bicycle Corps of Twelfth Regiment, Bicycle Corps of Thirteenth Regiment, Harlem Wheelmen, Xavier Athletic Club Wheelmen, Triumph Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Gramercy Wheelmen, Students' College of the City of New-York, Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn, South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

The carnival, as usual, was as entertaining as ever. It will close to-day with two performances, one at 2:30 o'clock and the other at 8:30. The one-mile indoor championship race will be run this evening.

A Century Run To-morrow.

There will be a big procession of cyclists out of Jersey City to-morrow morning if the weather is favorable. It will comprise the participants in the first annual century run conducted under the auspices of the Hudson County Wheelmen.

A large number of entries has been received, and a most successful century is anticipated. The run will be through a picturesque region, embracing Washington Grove, Passaic, Paterson, Montclair, South Orange, and Scotch Plains, to Plainfield which is the turning point in the trip. Dinner will be eaten there. The start will be made at 7 A. M. from the Hudson County Wheelmen's clubhouse, at 111 Belmont Avenue, and if the schedule is strictly followed, the party will get back at 6:40 P. M. Survivors' medals will be given to all who finish, and the club having the largest number of survivors will receive a handsome silk banner. "Tom" Ward, the popular Riverside "century fiend," will be chief pacemaker on the run. G. E. Blakeslee will receive entries to-day at 554 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

The Newark-Philadelphia Century.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—A large number of wheelmen are expected to start at 4 A. M. tomorrow in the Newark-Philadelphia century run, which will be made from the Continental Hotel. The route will be through Elizabeth, Westfield, Plainfield, New-Brunswick, Kingston, Princeton, Lawrence, Trenton, and Bristol to the Quaker City. Four prizes will be offered, the first going to the club having the largest number of survivors, and the second and third in the same line. A prize will be awarded to the club with a membership of fifty or less that shall have the largest number of finishers.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

J. Howard Slater, while riding a wheel on Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, saw a suspicious-looking lot of bits of iron in the roadway. Dismounting, he examined the heap and found that it was composed of tacks, screws, and bent pieces of iron. Justice of the Peace Loewy, who came along at the time, helped him to pick them up, and they found in all over 100 pieces, any one of which would have punctured a tire.

—The Fowler seaside bicycle crew made an attempt to beat their record Thursday afternoon on the straightaway asphalt boulevard just north of the city of Buffalo. The machine was manned by Van Herrick, Kenyon, Miller, Ulbricht, Fitzgerald, and Voight. They succeeded in lowering their record 10 seconds, covering the mile in 1:35 4-5. Frederick Longhead, who followed the sextet on a bicycle, covered the distance in 1:37.

—The star pedal pushers among the Williamsburg Wheelmen will take part in a five-mile road race on the Merrick road this afternoon to decide who is really entitled to be called club champion. The start will be made from Forthofer's Hotel in Springfield. Among those who will compete are Benjamin Woelbel, John K. Briggs, D. Gamble, Ed. Bowmann, C. J. Brenner, and H. D. Graff.

—The Ocean Parkway Wheelmen of Parkville, L. I., will have a club run to-morrow to New-Dorp, S. I. The party will leave the clubhouse at 9:30 A. M.

ADAMS AND WASHINGTON CUPS.

To be Sailed for Off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse.

The Adams Cups for sloops and catboats and the Washington Cup for thirty-footers will be sailed for this afternoon off the Atlantic Yacht Club House at Bay Ridge. This is the second race for the Adams Cups. The Choctaw and Step Lively won last Saturday, and if they win again to-day they will receive the cups, but if two other yachts should finish first the winners to-day will have to sail a final heat with the Choctaw and Step Lively.

The yachts entered for these cup races sail in two classes, one for sloops and one for catboats. They also sail in the regular classes for silver cups given by the club. The entries for these races, with the time allowances, are as follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS 5.

Yacht.	Owner.	Length.	Class Allowance.	Adams Cup Allowance.
Choctaw,	J. M. Strong	40.30	2:08	2.08
Penguin,	G. L. Brightson	40.20	allows	allows

SLOOPS—CLASS 6.

Tigress,	F. Weir, Jr.	41.30	allows	6:20
Sultan,	J. H. Cromwell	34.50	7:07	13:37

SLOOPS—CLASS 7.

Wabossa,	H. B. Shaen	...	...	9:49

SLOOPS—CLASS 8.

Feydeh,	E. D. Cowman	37.00	...	21:12

CATBOATS—CLASS 1.

Step Lively,	F. M. Randall	28.30	allows	allows
Squaw,	H. S. Jewell	27.25	1:09	1:09

CATBOATS—CLASS 2.

Streak,	C. H. Leary	24.50	allows	5:19
Presto,	H. M. Crosby	22.40	3:39	8:49
Ethel,	F. M. Randall	20.66	5:20	10:39
Tabitha,	J. C. McEvitt	23.30	1:57	7:15

Nine thirty-footers have entered the race for the cup given by Allan C. Washington. In addition to those that raced on Thursday, there are J. Rogers Maxwell's Argonaut and Pembroke Jones's Carolina. This race should be well worth going to see. The course over which the yachts will race is a triangular one, and is laid off the clubhouse. It will be sailed over three times.

The entries for the race are as follows: J. M. MacDonough's Musme, H. B. Duryea's Vaquero III., O. B. Jennings's Mai, J. Rogers Maxwell's Argonaut, Pembroke Jones's Carolina, C. Barnum Seeley's Departure, Ralph N. Ellis's Hera, James Stillman's Wawa, and A. S. Van Wicle's Esperanza.

In the evening there will be a "smoker" in the clubhouse, when Prof. Alexander Hermann will entertain the yachtsmen.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 12.—Passed East—Steam yacht Unquowa, John H. Hall; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Nooya, E. N. Dickerson; Ava, Walter Ferguson; Vislon, F. H. Benedict; Seneca, Charles Fletcher; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Toinette, R. D. Evans; Stranger, Mrs. George Lewis; Egret, Charles Lovejoy; Alicia, Henry M. Flagler; Neaera, Charles A. Gould; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; schooner yacht Agnes J. Norton, Winslow; yawl Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and sloop yacht Sasqua, Henry Andruss.

Passed West—Steam yacht Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; yawl Montecito, W. W. Tompkins.

Left Here for New-York—Sloop yacht Sunshine, J. L. M. Prince; cutter yachts Carita, W. R. Brown, and Coya, George Grace.

Steam yacht Nomad, T. J. Byrne, went into commission to-day, and left Piepgras's yard this afternoon for New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—Yachts sailed today are: Steamer Formosa, W. H. Fabyn; schooners Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, and Atlantic, W. A. Marshall, and sloop Marquita, A. M. Griswold.

Yachts arrived to-day are: Steamers Sultana, J. R. Drexel; Alcedo, George Drexel, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and sloop Swannanoa, Stephen Loines.

Passaic Regatta a Financial Surprise.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association held a meeting last night, at which the Treasurer's report was submitted. The Regatta Committee has practically finished up its business, the costs of the events amounting to nearly $900, but the receipts from all sources is estimated to be about $285 more than that figure. This showing was unexpected, as the regatta this year was managed by representatives of but four clubs, and there were but four treasuries on which assessments could be levied.

The entrance fee proved to be a big factor, however, as out of forty competitors in the various events only fifteen were local, and exempt from entrance fees. Each of the four clubs in the association was assessed $50 to pay expenses previous to the regatta, but it is calculated now that the whole amount will be refunded and the association will have $35 in the treasury after meeting all obligations.

The Gideon-Dwyer Slander Suit.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a decision was handed down confirming Judge Pryor's action in opening the judgment obtained by David Gideon against P. J. Dwyer. Judgment was given to Mr. Gideon by default in a suit for $50,000 damages for a slander alleged to have been uttered by Mr. Dwyer against Mr. Gideon at the time of the famous Banquet-Ramapo dead heat, on June 30, 1894, at Sheepshead Bay.

Yale and Princeton Game.

The Yale and Princeton baseball teams will meet this afternoon on Manhattan Field. This will be the fourth game of the series between these two teams, and as Princeton has won two and Yale only one game, Yale must win to tie. The game will begin at 2:30 o'clock, and a fine contest is expected. Greenway will pitch for Yale and Easton will twirl the ball for Princeton. The Yale nine arrived in town yesterday afternoon. The Princeton team will come in this morning.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, and NEW-JERSEY, fair, light, variable winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair, threatening in the afternoon, not so warm Saturday evening. VIRGINIA, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southerly, shifting to easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair except local showers on the coast, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, but probably fair in extreme northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, northeasterly winds, shifting to southerly in the interior, warmer in northwestern portion. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, westerly, shifting to southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, preceded in the early morning by local showers, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

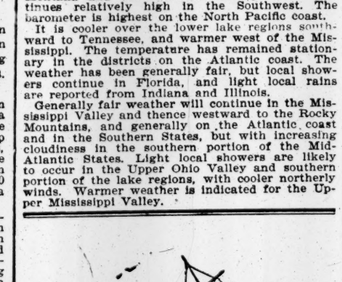
WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, light to fresh, variable winds. INDIANA, generally fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer. ILLINOIS, generally fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion. In the early morning, westerly winds, slightly warmer. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, possibly preceded by light showers during the morning, cooler, light to fresh, westerly winds. OHIO, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for light local rains, cooler in eastern portion, light to fresh, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light to fresh, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light, variable winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, fair, warmer, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme southern portion in the morning, light and fresh westerly winds, cooler in southeast portion.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, increasing southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler in northwestern portion Saturday evening. WYOMING, fair, cooler in western portion, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, followed by local showers in northern portion, westerly winds, cooler.

The barometer has fallen slowly in the central valleys and lake regions, and rapidly at Central and Northern Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen slowly over New-England and the Southwest, and rapidly over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and on the Northern Pacific coast. The barometer continues lowest over Northeast New-England, and depressions are central over Montana and over Arizona. The pressure continues relatively high in the Southwest. The barometer is highest on the North Pacific coast.

It is cooler over the lower lake regions southward to Tennessee, and warmer west of the Mississippi. The temperature has remained stationary in the districts on the Atlantic coast. The weather has been generally fair, but local showers continue in Florida, and light local rains are reported from Indiana and Illinois.

Generally fair weather will continue in the Mississippi Valley and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains, and generally on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States, but with increasing cloudiness in the southern portion of the Mid-Atlantic States. Scattering local showers are likely to occur in the Upper Ohio Valley and southern portion of the lake regions, with cooler northerly winds. Warmer weather is indicated for the Upper Mississippi Valley.



Are you a wreck? Have you only three or four roots still remaining in your mouth—if so, I want to see you and you want to see me. Upon these old roots I will construct a magnificent set of teeth with which you can *eat*, and have a wreck transformed into a mouth of perfect usefulness.

Don't permit the extraction of your old teeth or roots—have them utilized—they will serve you for years—perhaps forever. Bridge Work, which is exclusively my invention, awaits you. Will you have it? Exceeding comfort follows.

If you will call, I will examine your mouth carefully, give you my opinion as an expert, and charge you absolutely nothing.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D.M.D.,
26 West 32d Street,
New-York City.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. For sale everywhere.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club
SPRING MEETING.

June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.

Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 1:30.

From Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:53 A.M.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There Will Positively Be No Reduction This Season in the Price of

REMINGTON BICYCLES.

HIGHEST GRADE ONLY.

Road Wheels $100.00
Tandems $150.00

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH: 59TH STREET AND GRAND CIRCLE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH: 533 FULTON ST.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 313-315 Broadway, New-York City.

1,000 NEW BICYCLES, $35.
GUARANTEED GOODS.
500 New Boys' Wheels, $19 up.
750 SECOND-HAND MACHINES, $7 UP.
Liberty $22, Falcon $23, Crescent $25.
Victor $10, Columbia $10, Raleigh 22.
Tourist $19, Imperial $23, Ormonde $19.
Carrier Tricycle $49; foot pumps 50c.
ALSO NORWOOD, BELLIS, STOCKTONS, ERIES, GENDRONS, RELIANCE, AT REDUCED RATES.
We exchange Your Old Bicycle.
Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay St., Near Broadway, in Basement.

We are actually selling
$100 WHEELS FOR $50.
A Limited Number.
Also uptown agency for the famous
DAYTON.
H. M. Duncan, 487-489 5th Ave.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 290 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship *La Touraine, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Ireland (letter mail only) per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship *Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 7 AM supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Paris"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Amerikan, (letters must be directed "per American.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mameluke, from Philadelphia; at 9:00 AM (supplementary at 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca; at 11 AM for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamer Venezuela; at 3 PM for Jamaica, Greytown, Bluefields, and Bocas del Toro, per steamship Ferrier; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 14th at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympic, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 5, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Je 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM | Ems, July 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
A. Victoria, Je. 18; 7 AM | Columbia, July 2, 5 AM
F. Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM | Normannia, Jy 9, 10 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¼ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....June 13 | OHIO.....June 27
NEW-YORK.....June 17 | ST. PAUL.....July 1
ST. LOUIS.....June 24 | PARIS.....July 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
No'rdland, June 17, Noon | Kensington, July 1, 2 PM
Friesland, June 24, Noon | Westernl'd, July 8, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. WERKENDAM Thursday, June 18, 9 A.M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, June 20, 9 A.M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 11, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....July 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....July 30, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.
FORMERLY Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ALLIANCA, June 20, noon. ADVANCE, June 30, noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 8 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.
TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West

ALLEGED RATE CUTTING.

A Story from Chicago Accusing Baltimore and Ohio.

CHICAGO, June 12.—It has been discovered, according to a morning paper here, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and one or two other east-bound lines from this city, members of the joint traffic pool, have been grossly violating the inter-State laws in failing to make public a large number of freight tariffs. The statutes say that all tariffs, freight or passenger, issued by any railroad company must be open and public, and be posted in conspicuous places. During the last two weeks at least ten reduced freight tariffs have been issued by the east-bound roads which have gone no further than the shipper for whose benefit they were issued.

About ten days ago the Baltimore and Ohio issued a tariff on grain from Chicago to Cleveland, Ohio, quoting a rate of 8 cents per hundred pounds, 2 cents below the rate of the other roads. This tariff was not made public, and was only issued in order to cut the rate for one large Board of Trade firm, whose name is withheld out of courtesy. This rate, given to only this firm, secured for the Baltimore and Ohio 150 carloads of grain which it could not have secured in any other way. A number of similar tariffs on other commodities have been issued in the same secret, illegal manner during the last week. The rate on oil from the Oil City district to Chicago has also been cut in the same underhand way by another east-bound road. The cut-rate oil tariff is declared as Supplement 4 to I. S. T., No. 148, effective June 8.

In addition to being a violation of the law, these secret tariffs are in open violation of the joint traffic pooling and central traffic agreements, as the rates were put in without authorization of the other roads of either association.

When the officers of the other east-bound lines became informed of the existence of the cut-rate grain tariffs yesterday, two of them—the Nickel Plate and the Lake Shore—met the eight-cent grain rate between Chicago and Cleveland, and all other Chicago-Cleveland lines will undoubtedly do so to-day. These cuts, in connection with the Norfolk and Western reductions, are the first general break in rates since the formation of the joint traffic pool, and by some are taken to mean the beginning of the end of that unwieldy organization.

Baltimore and Ohio Litigation.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The Union Trust Company of New-York has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court praying to be made a party defendant to the suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in which receivers for the road were appointed. The petition shows that on Feb. 10, 1885, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company transferred and delivered to the Union Trust Company bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company amounting to $10,000,000, which bonds were secured by a mortgage deed of trust to the petitioner of the date of Jan. 3., 1885. The petition further shows that on Dec. 20, 1887, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company made a further issue of bonds to the amount of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000, and secured the same by a mortgage to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

Judge Morris signed an order upon the petition fixing Saturday, June 20, as the time for hearing argument.

Wilson Says "Trivial and Evasive."

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Postmaster General Wilson, when shown to-day the answer of Capt. V. E. McBee, General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line, to the charges against that road of padding the mails, gave out the following:

"The so-called defense of the Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line is trivial and evasive. He will have an opportunity to meet the real charges in the criminal proceedings which the department has requested the department of Justice to institute. It is not true that any other lines have been found out or suspected of attempting to pad the mails by the department. If he has any information to that effect the department would be glad to get it, so that all may be prosecuted."

Christian Endeavor Excursion Rates.

Mindful of the trouble caused a year ago by railroad ticket scalpers' manipulating Christian Endeavor excursion tickets, the Joint Traffic Board of Managers has issued an order placing such restrictions on the sale and use of these excursion rate tickets as will prevent their becoming a commercial commodity in the general market. The Christian Endeavor Convention will be held in Washington from July 7 to 13, inclusive. A liberal excursion rate has been made by all of the railroads, but the enjoyment of this rate will be confined as closely as possible to persons who actually attend the convention.

Huntington's Guatemala Interests.

Collis P. Huntington denied yesterday that he had sold his railroad interests in Guatemala to a Dutch syndicate. He explained that negotiations were in progress for the sale to the Guatemala Government of his railroad from San José to Guatemala City, representing an investment of $6,000,000. Mr. Huntington would not express any opinion as to the prospects regarding these negotiations.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—John Bloodgood, Chairman of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company Reorganization Committee, announces that to secure the rehabilitation of the company's finances it will be necessary to assess the stock $3 a share. Stock must be deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company by June 25. Stockholders paying the assessment will receive common and preferred stock in an amount proportionate to the stock deposited and additional preferred stock of the reorganized company equal in par value to the amount of the assessment.

—At the session of the National Local Freight Agents' Convention in Chicago yesterday morning there was a lively debate on a motion by the Kansas City association to eliminate the social feature from future conventions. The delegates from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Louisville, and New-York vigorously opposed the idea of depriving the members of their only annual outing, and the majority went so far as to order all mention of the subject omitted from the records.

—It is announced that the next hearing of the Kansas complaint on rates to the Gulf, in which the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has already intervened, and in which both Galveston and Chicago will take action, will be held very soon after the adjournment of the Republican National Convention, either in St. Louis or Kansas City. The full membership of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it is reported, will be present when the case is again taken up.

—Judge Ralph Wheeler, in the Superior Court in Hartford, last Thursday denied the defendants' motion for a dissolution of the temporary injunction obtained by the New-England Railroad against the Hartford Street Railway Company, the Central Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain, and the Newington Tramway Company. The injunction restrains the defendant companies from building a trolley road between New-Britain and Hartford.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has decided to fix the regular charge for special cars at eighteen full first-class limited fares for the distance traveled, and for each person carried in addition to that number one full fare will be charged.

—Receiver Trumbull of the Union Pacific Denver and Gulf Railroad Company gives notice that he will redeem $75,000 receiver's certificates on Sept. 15, after which date they will cease to draw interest.

—Announcement was made yesterday that the reorganization plan of the Oregon Improvement Company had been completely underwritten by a strong syndicate of American capitalists.

—President Fordyce of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad was in New-York yesterday.

Gets All He Can Out of a Corporation.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you spell it 'program' or 'programme'?"

"I spell it 'a-m' in a letter and a 'double-m-e' in a telegram," answered the man who believes in getting all you can from the corporations.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 154 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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"SUMMER HOMES AND TOURS," A beautifully illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, in Catskill Mountains, and Northern New-York. Send 8 cents in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, West Shore R. R., 363 Broadway, New-York, or free upon application.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach,

MANHATTAN HOTEL

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SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.

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AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. For pamphlet or general information, apply to New-York Office, The Gerlach, or for rooms at Bay Shore. NOW OPEN.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 20th. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable.
E. HATHAWAY.
at Times Bldg., N. Y., Wednesday, (Room 47.)

The Arverne

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, LONG ISLAND,
Will open for the season June 27.
Call or address,
ARTHUR R. WOOD,
Everett House, N. Y.

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"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

THE HOTEL WAWBEEK

AND COTTAGES,
(Wawbeek Lodge,)
ON THE UPPER SARANAC,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Unsurpassed in location and appointments.
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Guides, Rowboats, Naphtha Launch, Carriage and Saddle Horses.
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1.
URIAH WELCH, Mgr.
Address Wawbeek P. O., Franklin Co., N. Y., or Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE ANTLERS,

On Raquette Lake.

Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address
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THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS,
Merrill, N. Y.

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AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

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HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE, Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

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THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,

Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

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Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

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NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
America's Famous Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hotel Earlington,

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
Opens June 20th.

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Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular.
Now open.
Illustrated pamphlet on application.
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Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

New-York Office: Windsor Hotel. T. R. PROCTOR.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

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Saratoga Springs,

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Transient Rates, $4 Per Day and Upwards.
Special terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

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SARATOGA SPRINGS.

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Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

OPENS JUNE 27,
Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.
Four Hours from New-York.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE. For information address or call on
W. H. PARKE,
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Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
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HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,

On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
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Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

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Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
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NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

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Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. —Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

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Appointments and service first-class.
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ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 30th St., N. Y. Rooms shown on the Lake Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

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AND COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.,
35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
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SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

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Glen Summit, Penn. Opens June 20.
On L. V. R. R., four and one-half hours from New-York. 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Steam heat, elevator; rooms en suite; private bath.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.
For booklets and other information apply to FRED SCHOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE PAXINOSA INN,
Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 18th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

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Summer Homes

IN VERMONT, AND ON THE SHORES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

A new illustrated book describing this unequaled Summer-resort section, offering the BEST TABLE BOARD, hospitable people, outdoor pleasures, fishing, boating, or perfect rest. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. Prices from $5 per week upward.

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Wallingford, Vt., Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families. J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County,

Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
BURBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

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1.—WASHINGTON SQUARE, 86 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor floor; select board; reasonable.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A WELCOME AT Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Sunday, annual celebration Children's Day. Musical and floral festival. 11 A. M., exercises by Sunday-school scholars, addresses by the pastors, S. P. Cadman, I. L. Hartsock, singing by combined choirs; 7:30, orchestral concert; 8, special sermon before King's Daughters' Center by Mr. Cadman. Services every week night. Tuesday, illustrated lecture by Mr. Rutnane, native of India. Temple concert Saturday evening. Seats free. Art loan exhibit open each night this week.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M., "Shall We Save the City"; 8 P. M., "The Gift of Youth." Services, 3 P. M.; anniversary of Children's Day; special music and beautiful decorations. All welcome. Come.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. James T. Bixby of Yonkers will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. D. W. Morehouse will preach June 21. The public cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday morning, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Dr. van Dyke will preach.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin of Brooklyn will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M. (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M. Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M. litany and holy communion; sermon by Rev. John Williams. 4 P. M., evening prayer, (choral.)

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 31st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., Flower Sunday service for children; 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., "The Law of the Spiritual Harvest."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor: Children's Day service and baptism of children at 11; sermon at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor; Children's Day service and baptism of children at 10:30; sermon at 7:45.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "An Angel Said, Arise and Eat," followed by administration of the Lord's Supper, and 8 P. M., topic, "I Believe in the Forgiveness of Sin."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson will preach 11 A. M., Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Edward P. Terhune, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST END AV. and 91st St.,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Childhood."
3 P. M., children's day services in the chapel.
No evening service.
Wednesday evening devotional meeting, 8 o'clock.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., COMMUNION of the LORD'S SUPPER. 8 P. M., PUBLIC WORSHIP, WITH SERMON. WEDNESDAY EVE. PRAYER MEETING at 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—A Preaching Service.
4 P. M.—A Sacramental Service.
A Cordial Welcome for Every One at both Services.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 14th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D. D., of Philadelphia is expected to officiate.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 A. M., by the pastor, and 4:30 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed Church. Congregational Bible class, 4 P. M., conducted by Mr. W. Lewis Fraser.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 53d St.
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. Children's day service. 8 P. M., "Our National Flag." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, the Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Dying to Self, Living to the Lord." The Sacraments of baptism and of the Holy Supper will be administered.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., Northeast Corner 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. George S. Payson.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Rev. C. T. Weitzel will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 73D ST.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus. Communion service at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "Landlord and Tenant." This will be preceded by a short sermon to the children on "The Boy Who Helped Christ to Feed the Multitude and Little Jack Horner—A Contrast." There will be no evening service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, D. D., will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony Harrison Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DOLLAR SKIRT CO., 1,274 BROADWAY, makes street, evening, and cycling skirts, any material, $1. Open evenings.

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the whole problem comes down to this:

Choosing your advertising medium is about as close as you can come to choosing your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M. 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and hourly from 3:10 to 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND
THROUGH TRAINS
FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., from 5th Av. and 36th St.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:48, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 10:53 P. M.

Excursion tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

CULVER ROUTE
TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, to-day at 7:10 A. M., and hourly until 6:10 P. M. Extra trains on race days, B. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:10, 8:00, 9:20, 10:55 A. M., 1:00, 1:55, 3:00, 4:30, 5:35, 7:00, 8:10 P. M., (12:10 P. M. Saturdays only.) Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and hourly from 1:00 to 7:00 P. M., 8:50 P. M.

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Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; Sc. 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:45, 3:45, 4:30 P. M., East 34d St., 8:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M.: LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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MRS. BLISS TO HER DOCTOR

PROSECUTION TRIES TO HAVE A DECLARATION ADMITTED.

Greater Part of What It Is Alleged She Said When About to Die Stricken Out at Trial of Daughter Accused of Poisoning Her—A Letter by Mrs. Fleming in Which She Expressed a Wish to Murder Two Girls.

A vigorous attempt was made yesterday by the prosecution in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, to put in evidence Mrs. Bliss's alleged declaration to Dr. Bullman, the physician who attended her in her last illness, that she had been poisoned by a near relative through the medium of clam chowder.

The prosecution in the afternoon succeeded in getting in evidence two love letters written by Mrs. Fleming to Ferdinand Wilckes, which were intended to show motive for the alleged murder of Mrs. Bliss by the defendant through her increasing intimacy with Wilckes, and her increasing hostility to her mother.

Every one connected with the trial knew what was coming when Dr. Bullman was called and Mr. McIntyre began to ask him questions concerning Mrs. Bliss's last illness. Dr. O'Sullivan, in the first examination of Dr. Bullman, had led up to the point where Mrs. Bliss had said something to him as to the cause of her illness. The Recorder at that time ruled out this conversation, unless it was submitted as a dying declaration, which Mr McIntyre promised to do.

The increased attention which the jury, the Recorder, the defendant, the counsel for the defense, and the public gave to this testimony was at once noticeable. The hum of conversation and the noise of shuffling feet stopped; the members of the jury all leaned forward in their chairs, the better to hear what Dr. Bullman said; Mr. Brooke stood up and put his hand to his ear, and even Mrs. Fleming, whose control over her emotions is so remarkable, had a strained expression of expectant attention on her face

Dr. Bullman first described how he had been called to see Mrs. Bliss by A. L. Teubner on the afternoon of Aug. 30, 1895. He reached Mrs. Bliss's flat at 6:30, and **remained an hour** with her. She was **vomiting, and** her physical condition was **very low.**

"What, if anything, did she say to you?" **asked Mr. McIntyre.**

Mr. Brooke objected and produced an array of authorities to show that a dying declaration must be made by a person in imminent danger of death, believing himself or herself to be so, and making such a declaration as would be competent evidence if the person lived to be put on the stand. The words spoken by Mrs. Bliss were afterward withdrawn, Mr. Brooke said, so that whatever force they might have had originally was canceled.

"I object," said Mr. McIntyre, "to the counsel for the defense making a statement calculated to influence the jury."

"I am doing nothing," retorted Mr. Brooke, "but what appears in the matters brought forward by the prosecution. I have submitted no dying declaration. I would like to be allowed to argue this point without interruption. If the District Attorney wishes to make his argument first, let him go ahead; if not, I will finish my side."

Mr. Brooke then quoted his authorities, and said finally that if there was any dying declaration it should be submitted in writing to the Recorder before the jury heard it. The Recorder, turning to the jury, said:

"I specially direct your attention to this matter. The District Attorney has said that he has a dying declaration to submit. The Court must first determine the competency of this evidence. You must, as jurors, exclude from your minds any portion of this evidence which you may hear and which the Court may afterward exclude."

Mr. Brooke protested against this course, but the Recorder, with another warning to the members of the jury not to be affected by anything they heard until he told them it was competent evidence, directed Mr. McIntyre to proceed with the examination of Dr. Bullman.

Q.—What time did you first see Mrs. Bliss on the evening of Aug. 30, 1895? A.—At 6:30 o'clock.

Q.—What was her condition then? A.—She was a very sick woman.

Q.—What was her manner? A.—She had given up all hope.

"I move to strike that out," said Mr. Brooke, hurriedly, suddenly breaking in on the absorbed attention of every one in the court room.

"Objection sustained," said the Recorder, looking up in a startled fashion.

Q.—What was her manner? A.—Extreme despair.

Q.—How long were you with her? A.—About an hour.

Q.—What was her physical condition during this time? A.—She was extremely weak and nervous.

Q.—Was her mental condition sound? A.—Yes. She thoroughly realized the condition she was in.

Q.—What came under your observation while you were there? A.—She vomited probably twelve or fifteen times. She had to be assisted to get up. There was evidence of extreme exhaustion when she tried to go to bed.

Q.—Did you return after your first visit? A.—Yes. At 8 o'clock, and again at 11 o'clock. She was dead when I called the last time.

Q.—During the first hour did you have a conversation with her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she express to you any fear of death? A.—Yes.

The anxiety at this moment was intense. One or two more questions would decide whether Mrs. Bliss's dying declaration would be submitted to the jury. Mrs. Fleming sat as still as if she had been carved out of stone. The Recorder turned around in his chair so as to face the witness directly. Mr. Brooke had his arm half raised, so as to stop the witness if he said one more word than sufficient.

"She said she—" began Dr. Bullman.

"Put it in the first person," said the Recorder and Mr. McIntyre in the same breath. "Repeat the exact words she used, as near as you can," added Mr. McIntyre.

"'I am going to die'—"

"Stop! That's all," interrupted Mr. Brooke.

"'Let him finish his sentence,'" said the Recorder.

"'I am going to die, and will not recover,'" said Dr. Bullman.

"What did you then say to her?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I told her," said Dr. Bullman, "that she was mistaken, that she would not die. She repeated over and over again, 'I am poisoned. I am going to die, and will not recover.'"

The Recorder told Mr. Brooke at this point that he might cross-examine the witness up to this point before he was asked any further questions by the District Attorney.

Mr. Brooke read from the former testimony given by Dr. Bullman, intending to show that the witness did not consider Mrs. Bliss's case a critical one during his first visit. The Recorder, without waiting for the District Attorney to object, ruled out questions on this line. The only questions which Mr. Brooke could put, he said, would be those which related to the mental and physical condition of Mrs. Bliss.

Dr. Bullman, in answer to one of Mr. Brooke's questions, said that Mrs. Bliss was in a false hysterical condition; that was, she was hysterical as the word was commonly used, but the proper medical phrase was extreme nervousness.

The Recorder asked Dr. Bullman a number of questions for the purpose of fixing the time at which the words alleged to be Mrs. Bliss's complete dying declaration were uttered. Dr. Bullman said that Mrs. Bliss had told him that she had a private communication to make to him; that he had then sent the nurse down stairs to make a mustard plaster, and that while she was out, at about 6:45 P. M., Mrs. Bliss made a statement to him.

"You may go on now, Mr. McIntyre," said the Recorder.

Mr. Brooke objected to more questions. He quoted decisions to show that a dying declaration must be a statement of fact, not of opinion.

"I quite agree with your authority, but I deny your objection," said the Recorder.

"What did Mrs. Bliss say to you?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

Dr. Bullman, assisted by a memorandum which he drew from his pocket, said slowly, quoting, he declared, Mrs. Bliss's words:

"A relative sent me some clam chowder and a piece of pie to-day, and ten minutes after I had eaten it I began to vomit and purge, and it made me deathly sick. I had no one to send for a doctor."

"Did she say anything else?" asked the Recorder.

"After her last words she became extremely nervous, and I realized that she was dying. I knew that I was not there to take her ante-mortem statement, so I did not ask her to repeat it, though I intended to ask her the name of the relative."

"Never mind what you intended. State what you did," remarked Mr. Brooke.

"I asked her a minute later," continued Dr. Bullman, why she suspected this relative. Her reply was that at her death she would inherit a large amount of money."

There was almost complete silence in the court room for a few minutes while the stenographer read over the answers, beginning at "a relative sent me some clam chowder."

The Recorder sat thoughtfully looking at his boots for some time, and finally said:

"I will strike all the testimony beginning at 'a relative sent me some clam chowder,' down to 'I had no one to send for a doctor.'"

There was a perceptible change in the court after this. Men straightened themselves as if relieved from some kind of a pressure. The jury looked relieved, though why, and in what way, no one could say.

Mr. Brooke was quick to pursue the advantage which the Recorder's decision had given him. He moved that all the remaining part of the dying declaration about the relative getting the money be stricken out. The Recorder granted the motion.

"I move also," continued Mr. Brooke, "that the expression, 'I am poisoned,' being one of opinion and not of fact, be stricken out."

"Motion granted," said the Recorder.

"So the whole dying declaration comes down to this," said Mr. Brooke, triumphantly, "'I am dying and will not recover.'"

Miss Florence Bliss seemed very much rejoiced over the outcome of the dying declaration, and showed it plainly by her smiling communications to her sister's counsel. Mrs. Fleming, in a quieter way, seemed easier in mind than since Wilckes was first called to the stand.

Mrs. Fleming looked flushed, nervous, and ill at ease when she entered the courtroom at the beginning of the morning session. She leaned over to listen to a conversation between Mr. Brooke and John C. Shaw, her personal counsel, and took an eager and energetic part in it as soon as she got an opportunity. In reply to a question by a reporter she said that after she went to the Tombs on Thursday night she dismissed all thoughts of that day's ordeal from her mind.

Mr. Wilckes, when called to the witness stand yesterday, walked from his seat among the spectators with a jaunty and confident step. He had the appearance of a man whose nerve would be found equal to any strain to which it might be put.

Mr. Brooke withdrew a motion which he had previously made to strike out all those portions of Wilckes's direct examination which referred to the proposed voyages of the witness and Mrs. Fleming to Japan and elsewhere. The Recorder assented to Mr. Brooke's withdrawal of the motion.

The face of Mr. Wilckes, which was pale when he went on the witness stand, flushed up as soon as Mr. McIntyre began to ask him to identify some letters which had been overlooked when others were submitted on a previous occasion.

The witness refused to say whether the first letter shown to him was in the handwriting of Mrs. Fleming. He said that he reserved his decision. Mr. McIntyre told him distinctly that in this case he should reserve nothing, but tell the truth. Mr. Brooke objected to this stigma being placed on the evidence of the witness, but was sharply overruled by the Recorder. The witness, however, stuck firmly to his position, and Mr. McIntyre was at last forced to have the letter marked for identification, "as having been shown to Ferdinand Wilckes."

Mr. Brooke said he had no cross-examination to make of Mr. Wilckes unless the letters shown to him were admitted in evidence, and perhaps not even then. Mr. Wilckes left the stand looking very much relieved.

Mrs. Reynolds, for whom an attachment was issued, was called, but did not answer. Mr. McIntyre said that when the officers of the court went to her house on Thursday evening they found it barricaded.

John C. Shaw, Mrs. Fleming's personal counsel, was called by Mr. McIntyre to testify that he had received $21,000, as attorney for the defendant, from the City Chamberlain. Mr. Brooke objected to the introduction of this evidence, as a violation of the confidential relations between attorney and client. The Recorder promptly overruled the objection.

Acting Inspector McCullagh was asked by Mr. Miller if the letters shown to Ferdinand Wickes were those which the witness had received from him. He said they were. He went to Mr. Wilckes's office, in John Street, and got them. He had a search warrant for Mrs. Fleming's effects, issued by Judge Allison.

"What's that?" shouted Mr. Brooke. "A search warrant cannot be issued except in cases of grand larceny."

"Go on, Mr. Miller," said the Recorder.

"Your Honor, I want to know if these letters were obtained by an illegal process of the court."

The Recorder paid no attention to Mr. Brooke's remark.

David N. Carvalho, an expert in handwriting, went on the stand in the afternoon to identify letters found in the possession of Ferdinand Wilckes as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Fleming. He compared a letter already proved to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Fleming with another not signed and said they were written by the same person.

When this letter was offered in evidence by Mr. McIntyre, the Recorder asked:

"On what ground?"

"We propose to show the woman's feelings toward her mother, the friction between mother and daughter, and the desire of the defendant to obtain the money coming to her at her mother's death."

"There is nothing of that kind in the letter at all," said Mr. Brooke, after he had read the letter. "All it will do is to furnish a little basis for gossip and scandal."

Mr. McIntyre quoted the admission of letters in the Carlyle Harris case, and said that the longer the relationship between Wilckes and the defendant existed the greater her hostility to her mother became. This accounted for her anxiety to make a voyage to Japan, the attorney said, for which she could not procure the money except by the death of her mother. He contended that these facts showed motive of the highest kind.

Mr. Brooke said, contemptuously, that the journey to Japan had been shown to be a standing joke among the members of the Bliss family and their friends.

The Recorder took the letter, read it carefully through, and announced that, as it contained no direct assertions of hostility to Mrs. Bliss by the defendant, he would exclude it from the jury.

Mrs. Fleming and Miss Florence Bliss, who had both looked nervous and apprehensive at the prospect of this letter being read aloud, recovered their animation very suddenly at the Recorder's announcement. The counsel for the prosecution were correspondingly downcast, and Mr. McIntyre, in an audible tone, said:

"Under that ruling all of them might be excluded."

The prosecution then tried a second letter, which was rejected by the Recorder after the same formalities had been observed. Mrs. Fleming and Miss Bliss were positively radiant when he decided to exclude it.

A third letter was submitted to the Recorder by the prosecution, apparently more as a formality than with any hope of getting it in, after his rulings in the two former cases. To the surprise of those present in the courtroom the Recorder decided that this letter should be admitted. It was dated Feb. 16, 1893, Saturday, A. M., and Mr. Miller forthwith began to read it aloud to the jury. It was as follows:

Dearest Ferdinand: Excuse me for writing so often to you. I hope my notes do not cause you any annoyance. I simply write, first, because I wish to let you see I do not forget you like you seem, at any rate, to forget me, and, second, because you treat one in such a peculiar manner. If my friendship is not worth anything to you, and my society not worth the seeking, and, in fact, I myself not worth the trouble of enduring, a little talk, from relatives on both sides talk, words, which actually cannot harm either of us, and which you could stop instantly by simply refusing my name to be discussed with you—a very simple matter, and only requiring a little decision of character. I manage so now, in this house with these people, that they do not discuss your name with me at all, and if they tell you so, they simply lie to draw you out or into conversation about me.

I do not for the life of me see why you should care. After all, you cannot think much of me if you are not willing to endure something for my sake. All the talk in the world does not prevent you in seeing me, and let it be your own business—your private affair.

You do not try to see me, Ferdinand. You make me unhappy for the sake of others, when I think more of you than all of them do put together. I feel dreadfully hurt at your treatment.

I do not like to give my affections to you if they are not desired, but so I have never understood from you—on the contrary, just the opposite. I believe you are fond of me from what you have told me, and the way you have treated me until lately, and I am happy infatuated.

But what good does it do me if you keep away from me like you are doing now? If I am laboring under a mistake, and my society is no longer desired, will you be kind and polite enough to tell me why? For I, outside of this family, am used to being treated with consideration and politeness, and tell me why and how I deserve to be treated thus, and my feelings hurt for no cause.

I have done nothing to your relatives, and I ask nothing of them, and do not for one moment consider them at all in any affair of mine. They are simply prejudiced and resentful. I have no one to blame but Alfred's own foolishness and mamma's silly tongue. At any rate I am done with this Bliss family once and for all, absolutely through. I mean just what I say. I have been arranging my plans in regard to leaving here for some time, but I have always taken my lawyer's advice, as he ought to know best.

This week I could not go as I intended, because I have given the owner of the house I have taken time to entirely newly paint and paper it, as they desired to rent it before putting it in thorough order, and I have just leased it. I do not think it healthy to move in until paint and paper are thoroughly dry. I say nothing, keep my mouth shut about having leased it—even have not told Flo, although she knows something about it. She does not know all yet. I felt very much hurt at you last eve. Oh! Ferdinand, when I went out for your sake in the pouring rain, too. Felix has stood waiting for me several times in the pouring rain. He told me you promised to treat me better, and not mind all the fuss. Well, of course, just as you wish.

I have no wish to intrude upon you or your time if I'm not desired, and I beg pardon for intruding now. I have plenty of friends who will stick by me through fire and water, and I can get plenty of admirers who will take me to the theatre and spend plenty of money on me. Mr. Jones thinks a lot of me. Only the other day I refused to go out with him on your account, because I care more for you.

I can't for the life of me keep my folks, or yours, either, and I for my part don't care a "D" for all of them put together in a bunch. * * * Money is King, that's certain. Bah! I don't give any of them even one moment's consideration. I receive no one here. It is all O. K., and so now you can even give another name and see me whenever you wish. Yours lovingly,

ALICE.

Mrs. Fleming blushed and held her face down while the first part of this letter was being read. Then she plucked up courage and, looking at no one, began to talk earnestly into John C. Shaw's ear. Her sister, Florence, laughed aloud repeatedly at portions of the letter, though the laugh sounded forced and at times almost hysterical.

The second letter admitted in evidence was dated June 14, 1894, and began, "Darling Camel."

Mr. Miller solemnly read this "Darling Camille."

"Don't call it 'Camille,'" interrupted Mr. Brooke, who held the original letter in his hand while Mr. Miller read from a typewritten copy. "Call it 'Camel.'"

Mr. McIntyre observed that there was not much difference.

"Oh, a great deal I can tell you," said Mr. Brooke.

This second letter was, in substance, much like the first one read. She described her mother as "a mischief maker." She wrote among other things:

"The Camel is paying all his attention to Miss Jones and Miss Bliss. * * * I heartily wish that I could murder Miss J. and Miss B.—cut their heads off with a hatchet at one fell stroke—in fact, kill two birds with one stone. It would be too good to be true, as the Irishman said."

Part of the letter was not fit for publication, and while the whole letter was being read, Mrs. Fleming held her blushing face behind her fan.

The Recorder, who had thought of holding a night session, did not do so, owing to the illness of Charles Sam, the third juror, who was suffering from a bilious attack.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of the Travelers for English and Continental Ports.

A number of well-known people will sail for Europe to-day on board vessels of the outgoing fleet.

Among those who have been booked to sail by La Touraine, for Havre, are Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Helena Rutherford Ely, and Alfred Ely, Jr., Count L. Beaufre, George Tucker Bispham, Jr., Mrs. S. H. Conrad, Miss Marie Conrad, and Charles Conrad; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gotthell, Mrs. T. L. Manson, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Manson, Major H. C. Potter, Dr. R. C. M. Page, Mrs. Page, and Miss Mildred M. Page; Mrs. C. A. Whittier and Miss Whittier, the Rev. W. Wallace Atterbury, and Prof. C. F. Chandler.

The Saale will have among her passengers for Bremen Dr. William K. Otis, Mrs. Otis, and Miss Rosina Otis; Count M. de Miremont, Dr. Nathaniel W. Emerson, Mrs. Emerson, and Miss Evelyn Emerson; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hoyt and Miss R. S. Hoyt, Countess Margaret Taube, and the Misses Taube.

There have been booked to sail by the Etruria, for Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana, Dr. R. G. Eccles and Mrs. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Peyser and the Misses Peyser, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Rylance, Mr. and Mrs. William Rauch, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson Romaine and Mrs. J. A. T. Romaine, Charles A. Schieren, Miss Ida May Schieren, Mr. and Mrs. James Sprunt, Gen. Thomas Wilson of the United States Army, and Mrs. Wilson and Miss M. S. Wilson.

The Paris will have among her passengers, for Southampton, Commander Herbert H. Booth of the Salvation Army, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. George A. Castor, the Misses Castor, Col. J. S. Fleming, Mrs. John Kean, Julian Kean, the Misses Kean, Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Miss Christine K. Roosevelt, Miss Lilian Vanderbilt, Count C. A. Wachtmeister, and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Falls Wright.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the Manitoba, for London, are Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Docharty, the Rev. Dr. F. S. Crawford, Dr. B. A. Capehart, the Rev. E. H. Fuller, Prof. and Mrs. J. F. Jameson, the Misses Jameson, Prof. Cady Stanton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Oliver.

K. Boissevain, Consul General of the Netherlands, at Montreal; Mrs. Boissevain, and Miss Boissevain will be among the Maasdam's passengers, for Rotterdam.

HER SURPRISING MATHEMATICS.

Miss Sheridan, a Postal Clerk, Works a Sum on the Stand.

Miss Annie Sheridan, money-order clerk in Newark, Ohio, was testifying yesterday, before United States Commissioner Shields, in the hearing of Joseph Hyland, accused of forging a money order.

"How many money orders do you get a week?" inquired Attorney Madison H. Hythe, cross-examining.

"Oh, about 300 a week, or 1,500 a month," she said.

"How many would that be a year?"

Miss Sheridan figured a while.

"Two million, six hundred thousand," said she, triumphantly.

A Trolley Express System.

There will be a trolley express system put in operation in Brooklyn on Monday next by the National Express Company. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has provided six cars for this branch of the service. The cars are 27 feet long and 7 feet wide. They are painted a dark blue, and will be put in service on Monday. The people of Brooklyn, New-York, and the suburbs will thus have an expedited delivery of packages, which will be a great convenience and will be appreciated. Goods leaving Brooklyn after 6 o'clock week days will be delivered by special express trains to the Pennsylvania and Central and West Shore depots in quick time. This will be a great convenience to the merchants and residents of Brooklyn.

Didn't Know He Jumped Overboard.

A man jumped from the steamer Drew while it was in midstream off One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, North River, Thursday. A deckhand pulled him aboard. He said his name was James Mack, a coachman, out of work, of 25 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. In Centre Street Court, where he was accused of having attempted to commit suicide yesterday, he said that he went to sleep on the boat, and had no recollection of events until he found himself in the water. Life was sweet and he had had no intention of suicide. A letter in his pocket to his wife said that he was tired of life and hoped that he would meet her in heaven. He was committed for trial.

An Old Dispute Revived.

The Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange had under consideration yesterday a very old case, viz.: Francis H. Eccles against R. J. Kimball. In 1874 Messrs. Eccles and Kimball dissolved a business copartnership, and the following year they went before the Stock Exchange Arbitration Committee to have a dispute over two entries in their accounts settled. It was supposed that the matter was settled then, but apparently some loose ends were left hanging, for now, after a lapse of twenty-two years, Mr. Eccles has felt called upon to reopen the case.

A McKinley Club Elects Officers.

The first McKinley Club of the Thirty-second Assembly District has been organized, with the following officers: President—Edward Du Bois; Vice President—Henry Dimse; Secretary and Treasurer—Arthur E. Lee; Sergeant at Arms—James Kane. At its first meeting, in Salter's Hall, at 177 East Ninety-sixth Street, last night, the club adopted resolutions favoring Major McKinley for President. A. Johnson, Y. Fisher, and A. E. Lee were appointed to select suitable headquarters for the club.

Edgewater's New Health Officer.

The newly elected Board of Health of the village of Edgewater, S. I., held a meeting at Stapleton yesterday, and organized by electing Charles L. Jones, Chairman, and Michael J. Collins clerk. Dr. J. F. Sprague of Clifton was appointed Health Officer, in place of Dr. John L. Feeny, who was ousted because he is the leader of the Jungler forces.

Weak Lungs are Strengthened, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.

For headache, take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.—Adv.

MR. PARKER'S ABSENCE

MEETINGS OF THE POLICE BOARD NOT PREVENTED BY IT.

Col. Kipp's Records Fail to Show that Business Requiring the Presence of Four Commissioners Was Presented at Any Meeting Not Attended by the Commissioner Under Charges—The Mayor Listens to Testimony for Seven Hours.

Mayor Strong listened for more than seven hours yesterday to testimony on the charges against Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker. In the early part of the day, Col. William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, was kept at the minutes and other records of the Police Board, to give Benjamin F. Tracy, Commissioner Parker's counsel, opportunity to put in testimony the fact of Commissioner Parker's attendance at nearly all the meetings of the board from the time of his appointment, in May, 1895, until October, and that his absences after October did not interfere with the dispatch of business.

Commissioner Frederick D. Grant was examined in the afternoon to show that papers in the cases of policemen on trial, which the other Commissioners passed upon in a few days, usually remained in Mr. Parker's possession for a month or longer. Col. Grant also testified regarding pension cases on which no action was taken until October, when the board turned them over to him, taking them away from Commissioner Parker, who was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions. Cross-examination was only fairly under way at 6 o'clock. Gen. Tracy said he would need about four hours in which to finish it. Since Col. Grant will start for St. Louis this morning, expecting to remain away for at least a week, it was decided to suspend the cross-examination until his return. The hearing will proceed with other witnesses in his absence, beginning Tuesday morning.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews drew their chairs in the morning to the head of the examination table, where they prompted Mr. Root and conferred with Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark all day. They were very serviceable in producing reports and in making timely suggestions when evidence tending to establish the charges became at all confused.

Ex-Police Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt, who was the last Commissioner before Mr. Parker to appear before a Mayor on charges, looked in for a few minutes.

Commissioner Parker seemed in excellent fighting trim. He had sent to Police Headquarters for various records, and kept a secretary and several clerks continually busy producing documents for his inspection. While not directing this work, he was making suggestions to Gen. Tracy, many of whose questions to Col. Kipp and Commissioner Grant were thus inspired.

When Col. Kipp had examined the minutes of the 135 meetings of the year and had failed to find in them that business requiring the attendance of all four Commissioners had been presented at any meeting from which Commissioner Parker was absent, Gen. Tracy said: "It would appear, then, would it not, that Commissioner Parker's neglect to attend some of the meetings did not in any sense obstruct the work of the board?"

"Does the record show," interrupted Mr. Root, in objecting to this question, "whether or not the Commissioners confined themselves to routine business because they had not the benefit of Mr. Parker's presence?"

There was no answer to either question, and Gen. Tracy proceeded with the cross-examination. It appeared from the minutes that a meeting was held on election day. Commissioner Parker and Gen. Tracy seemed to doubt it.

"Meetings are always held on election day," Mr. Root said.

"That is not so," Commissioner Parker replied. "I can show that it is not so."

"It was so in the old times," Gen. Tracy added, "when it was necessary in this way to decide certain questions. Under our reform administration, which has brought honest elections, the custom has been abandoned."

Col. Kipp said he knew of no occasion when a regular meeting had been postponed on Commissioner Parker's account. The regular meeting of Nov. 8, 1895, had been put over for a day at the request of two other Commissioners. On Jan. 21 Commissioner Parker was marked absent twice because of a regular and an adjourned meeting.

"Then, if on any day the commissioners had adjourned six times," Gen. Tracy sneered, "absence from six meetings would have been marked against Commissioner Parker?"

Col. Kipp fell back on the record. He never knew any reasons for Commissioner Parker's absence. He had heard that Commissioner Parker was engaged as counsel to the Greater New-York Commission, but did not concern himself with the doings of the Commissioners, except at board meetings.

"I hope the Commissioner received good fees for that work," said Mr. Root.

"Not a cent," Commissioner Parker replied. "The appropriation failed, and, although I had been working on this matter for two years, I never received a cent."

"Recently, unfortunately for the public interest," Gen. Tracy went on, "friction has sprung up between Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker. Might that not account for developments out of which this proceeding has come?"

Mr. Root objected, and was sustained. Col. Kipp said he knew the fact of friction.

"It had commenced, had it not, previous to the meeting of Feb. 14, when Commissioner Roosevelt gathered in a bunch of complaints, and ordered a note in the minutes that the complaints had been referred to Commissioner Parker in November?"

"I had no knowledge when it began."

"Did it exist when the promotion of Brooks and McCullagh came up, Feb. 4?"

"I don't know."

Col. Kipp added that he had attached Commissioner Roosevelt's initials to the memorandum of Feb. 14 for his own information. He had never before been requested to make such a note in the minutes.

"Can you imagine any purpose in the note, except a reflection on Commissioner Parker?"

Col. Kipp's imagination was not a proper subject for inquiry, Mr. Root protested. Col. Kipp was permitted to confine himself to the records.

In the examinations regarding delays by Commissioner Parker in acting on complaints and trial cases, Gen. Tracy asked if Col. Kipp had not observed that lawyers in the board were much more deliberate than laymen. He cited an instance in which Charles F. MacLean, when a Commissioner, had held a case for ten months. Col. Kipp had not observed the dilatory practice of lawyers, nor did he recall the special case.

Commissioner Grant testified from various trial papers, memoranda on which showed that in references to Commissioner Parker a month or longer was consumed, while the other Commissioners signified their judgment in a few days. Papers in pension cases were also produced. Dates appeared on which applications were referred to Commissioner Parker as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions. Commissioner Grant was his associate on that committee. The board passed the cases over to Commissioner Grant on Oct. 4, or about that time, in order that action might be taken on them. He made investigations and reports, and the cases were thus disposed of. There had been no dispositions between May and October, when the pending cases were transferred to Commissioner Grant. Since then all pension references had been made to him. It appeared that Commissioner Parker had always joined in recommendations in these cases after Commissioner Grant had investigated them, and that in some instances the board acted before the earliest date at which a successful applicant could draw anything on pension, payments being made at the end of each quarter. When Commissioner Grant had testified about several such cases, Gen. Tracy said to Mr. Root: "Do you propose to burden the record with this kind of evidence?"

"I do propose to go on and to prove by it," Mr. Root replied, "that Mr. Parker wholly neglected his duty as Chairman of the Pensions Committee, and that in order to get anything done, the board had to take all the cases out of his hands and give them to another Commissioner."

"This kind of evidence is laughable," Gen. Tracy said.

"Very well, then you may spend your time laughing."

Several cases appeared which had been handed down from other boards, some of the applications dating as far back as 1890. Gen. Tracy objected to trying old Police Boards. Mr. Root said the cases were pertinent all the time when Commissioner Parker had charge of them.

"The entire business of pensions," he said, "was absolutely neglected by the Chairman of the committee, and nothing happened in pension cases until Commissioner Grant took them up. If you will produce anything that Commissioner Parker did with pension cases from the time he entered office until Commissioner Grant had investigated the cases and reported upon them, I will be much obliged."

To meet the criticism against old cases, Mr. Root offered in evidence one case which was new two days after Commissioner Parker took office and remained untouched until Commissioner Grant investigated it in the Fall.

When the direct examination closed, Gen. Tracy asked Commissioner Grant if any business of the board had ever been delayed by Commissioner Parker's absence from meetings. Commissioner Grant remembered that he once had business for the board which was delayed on that account, but he could not recall when it was or what. He said he had taken a vacation last Summer, and he believed Commissioner Parker had not. He did not remember that it had been Commissioner Roosevelt's habit last Summer to remain away from Headquarters from Thursday until Tuesday right along.

"Before the friction between Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker, did you ever regard Commissioner Parker as a man who was neglecting his duty?"

"I object to that question," said Mr. Root. "It shows an effort to get somebody to act as judge other than the Mayor."

The objection was sustained. Col. Grant said he had read in the newspapers that Commissioner Parker was engaged in matters of public concern outside the department last Winter.

"Did you ever know of his absence on private business?"

"No."

"But you have known that of Commissioner Roosevelt? Has he not been absent from meetings time after time on his private affairs?"

"No doubt," said Mr. Root, "you would like to try Commissioner Roosevelt instead of Commissioner Parker. Probably Commissioner Parker would prefer it, too; but I object."

"The question is," said Gen. Tracy, "What has been usual; what attention has been rendered the office by the people in it. My friend has just betrayed the animus of this trial. Roosevelt having been so continuously absent, Parker ought to have staid there to attend to Roosevelt's work."

Mayor Strong again sustained Mr. Root, and Gen. Tracy's question remained unanswered.

Commissioner Grant said he was usually at his office by 10 o'clock in the morning, and seldom went home before 6 o'clock. On leaving he had seen Commissioner Parker at work in his own office. This had occurred within the six months from October last until April, covered by the charges against Commissioner Parker.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Municipal Civil Service Board has announced examinations for vacancies at 10 A. M. on each of the following days: June 23, Inspectors, Finance Department; June 25, levelers; June 29, assistant apothecaries, and June 30, cottage attendants. A special examination for Inspector of Electrical Wires and Appliances will be held shortly. The candidates must be competent to receive and transmit messages by the Morse system, and be skilled in the building, repairing, and testing of telegraphic lines. An examination will also be held for Inspector of Mercantile Establishments, position created by the act providing for the employment of women and children in the large dry goods stores. Applications for any of these positions should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Municipal Commission, Criminal Court Building.

—The fresh-air work of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor begins Monday, June 15. The first party will go down to the home at Coney Island by steamboat, leaving at 9 A. M. from the foot of West Twenty-second Street. The fresh-air work of the association has been extended by the addition of a department for instruction in the provision and preparation of foodstuffs and in other essentials of attractive home keeping.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver, B. C., that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east on June 11, due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Tuesday, June 16. The next mail for China and Japan after this arrival will close at the General Post Office, this city, 6:30 P. M. on June 18.

—Five members of the Produce Exchange are to be appointed by the President of that body to specially consider the subject of charges for the elevating and storing of grain in this port. This committee was asked for by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the International Elevating Company jointly.

—The Grand Jury yesterday took up the case of Georgianna and Florence Brock of 339 West Seventy-first Street, who are accused of stealing $3,000 worth of goods from neighbors. The consideration of the case was not finished, and it went over until Monday.

—Raymond & Whitcomb of 31 East Fourteenth Street are arranging tours to Alaska and Japan which will include the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast. The trip to Japan will include the Hawaiian Islands and Southern China.

—Justice Fursman sentenced Martin Murphy to six years in prison yesterday. He was convicted of manslaughter last Tuesday for having beaten his mother to death while drunk Sept. 1 last in their home, 326 East Eleventh Street.

—Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted leave to St. Luke's Hospital to sell to the University Club for $675,000 a site at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—The Women's Health Protective Association held its closing meeting for the season yesterday morning, and elected the following officers: President—Mrs. James Scrimgeour; Vice President—Mrs. A. J. Perry; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Ogden E. Parker; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Lere Johnson, Jr.; Treasurer—Mrs. A. H. Wagner.

—Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied the motion to continue a temporary injunction restraining Contractors Norton and Gorman from constructing a garbage crematory on Eighty-sixth Street, near Van Sicklen Avenue.

—Henry Buell, thirty-seven years old, of 10 Tillary Street, while at work on a mixing machine in the asphalt works on Newtown Creek yesterday was caught in the machinery and killed.

—Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and his daughter, Ida May Schieren, who was graduated from the Packer Institute Monday evening, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship Etruria.

—An explosion of gas in the home of Dr. W. F. Cruikshank, 102 Fort Greene Place, early yesterday morning set fire to the furniture and caused damage amounting to $2,000.

—Commissioner John H. Burtis of the Department of Charities, who has been ill for the past week with peritonitis, was much worse yesterday.

—The Thirteenth Regiment Band will give an open-air concert at Prospect Park this afternoon. There also will be a concert at Fort Greene.

—The terms of fifteen members of the Board of Education will expire July 1. Mayor Wurster will appoint their successors in a few days.

—The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company will move its office to Lefferts Place and Franklin Avenue July 1.

New-Rochelle.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Village Trustees was held Thursday evening for the purpose of revising the village ordinances. Some of the old ordinances were reconstructed, and several new ordinances were added. It was decided to give a public hearing for the purpose of framing an ordinance relating to bicycle riding that will be satisfactory to wheelmen and horsemen.

—At the Convention of Methodist Ministers, to be held in Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, the Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, will deliver an address on the "Demands on the Modern Pulpit."

—An anniversary mass will be celebrated Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, at St. Gabriel's Church in memory of Ollie G. Molloy. The choir will be assisted by Miss Elsie Lohrs, soprano, and Frederic Paulding, baritone.

—A public meeting will be held Monday evening at the Irish Benevolent Legion Hall in Lawton Street, under the auspices of the local union of the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

—The New-Rochelle Medical Society will not hold another meeting until Sept. 17. The Westchester County Medical Society will meet in New-Rochelle in September.

—Tableaus will be given at the Gymnasium Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the New-Rochelle Hospital.

—Mrs. Alice P. Hudson has purchased at private sale the property of Charles Raoux in Bay View Avenue, for $5,000.

Westchester County.

—There was a large meeting of Grand Army men of Westchester County in New-Rochelle

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BELASCO WANTED MONEY

HIS DEMANDS ON MR. FAIRBANK'S AGENTS ALWAYS FOR FUNDS.

That Was the Testimony Yesterday of C. L. Allen in the Belasco-Fairbank Suit—Mrs. Carter and the Plaintiff, the Witness Said, Intended to Keep Up Their Association—The Defendant Knew Nothing of Advances to Them.

Charles L. Allen of the Chicago law firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin, which represents N. K. Fairbank, testified yesterday in Part V. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich, that Mrs. Carter once told him that Mr. Belasco became ashamed of asking for money to pay the bills of "The Ugly Duckling" company.

The testimony offered yesterday was generally of a commonplace nature, and there was not the slightest incident bordering on the sensational, except a lively exchange between counsel as to the offering of testimony by the plaintiff in rebuttal before the evidence of the defense was all in.

Mr. Deming asked Justice Giegerich to request Mr. Dittenhoefer to call witnesses to testify in rebuttal of the testimony of John J. Herrick of Chicago, who said he was obliged to return home at once. Mr. Dittenhoefer declared he would not be led into a trap, and Justice Giegerich declined to accede to Mr. Deming's request.

Mr. Herrick, who is the head of the law firm that represents Mr. Fairbank, was called for cross-examination.

Mr. Herrick was asked, first, as to his statement, made Thursday, that Mr. Belasco had threatened Mr. Fairbank with scandalous publicity unless he advanced more money for "The Ugly Duckling." Mr. Herrick's memory was poor as to the interview at which he said this threat was made.

"Did Mr. Belasco say the company should be wound up honorably and all outstanding bills paid?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"He said something of that kind."

"Did Mr. Fairbank say that all the contracts were signed by Mrs. Carter, and that she was not good for anything anyway, and that the company could close up and the actors and actresses sue Mrs. Carter?"

"No such language was used," said the witness.

"Was there any threat of chastisement at that interview?"

"I heard nothing about that."

Mr. Herrick said that Mr. Fairbank agreed to furnish seven or eight thousand dollars to take Mrs. Carter and her company from Philadelphia to Chicago. He denied that there was a controversy between Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco as to the amount of fees. Mrs. Carter, he said, might owe money to the estate of the late Wirt Dexter, who was a member of his firm, and who looked after Mrs. Carter's divorce suit.

Charles L. Allen was then recalled to the stand. He told of the interview at which the money was secured to take the company to Chicago, and then a lot of checks and drafts were produced. They were indorsed by Mr. Belasco, and their face value was $11,000. Then several letters and telegrams from Mr. Belasco to Mr. Allen were read. They were all requests for money.

"Mr. Fairbank was away when I advanced this money," said Mr. Allen. "I took chances that he would approve what I did."

The afternoon session opened with the reading of telegrams from Messrs. Belasco and Price in relation to the disastrous ending of the tour of "The Ugly Duckling" company and asking for money. One of the telegrams asked for help for Mr. Belasco personally to enable him to close the tour honorably.

When Mr. Allen resumed his testimony he said that E. D. Price told him that when "The Ugly Duckling" company disbanded Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco intended to continue in their business association, and that he expected to be with them in the following year.

Mr. Allen said that on the calls of Messrs. Belasco and E. D. Price he advanced to them $3,500. He gave $5,000 to R. W. Morrison of his firm to advance, as required, when he went on a vacation to Madison, Wis.

Mr. Allen produced his checkbook. Referring to it, he said he made the first advance—$1,700—to Mr. Belasco on Feb. 21, 1891. The next advance was $500, made Feb. 25. Another was made on Feb. 28, and was for $1,250.

"These remittances," said Mr. Allen, "were made pursuant to an arrangement made with Mr. Belasco previous to the Chicago engagement."

The money left with Mr. Morrison was sent to Mr. Belasco March 3 and March 9, 1891. The amount sent each time was $2,500.

"For whom were these moneys placed in Morrison's hands?" asked Mr. Deming.

"For David Belasco," said the witness.

"Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco called on me," said Mr. Allen, "and I told them that the amounts they had called for were a violation of the agreement. I told them that Mr. Fairbank knew nothing of the advances, and that I had made them on my own responsibility, and had involved myself to a large extent. It was a forced loan, and I did not know what Mr. Fairbank would do about it. He was away. They expressed great gratitude, and said the advances had enabled them to close the season honorably. Mr. Belasco said he expected to continue in business with Mrs. Carter, and that I need not worry, as every cent of the money advanced to them would be repaid.

"They told me that affairs had been absolutely wound up, and that there would be no danger of any claims against us. They told us that Mr. Price had always contended that Mr. Fairbank was responsible for his salary, and might try to get it.

"Mr. Belasco never said a word at any time about having a claim against Mr. Fairbank.

"Mrs. Carter came to see me in Chicago in the Winter of 1891-2. Mr. Belasco was not with her. She said there was a dressmaker's bill against her for about $4,000. She said this was incurred prior to the production of 'The Ugly Duckling.' She told me that this expense was incurred before raising the curtain on 'The Ugly Duckling,' and that Mr. Fairbank had agreed to pay all such expenses. She wanted me to ask Mr. Fairbank to pay the bill, as it was likely to cause trouble.

"I told her about her positive assurance that there was absolutely no bill outstanding. She said this bill had been overlooked, and was the only bill outstanding. She called at the office frequently for two years, trying to get Mr. Fairbank to pay the bill."

"Was anything said about this dressmaker's bill and the 'The Heart of Maryland'?"

"In the latter part of 1892 Mrs. Carter said she could not go on in 'The Heart of Maryland,' and Mr. Belasco would not go on if there was danger of these old claims being made against them."

"When did you first hear of Mr. Belasco's claim against Mr. Fairbank?"

"On receipt of a letter from Mr. Belasco's attorneys on May 23, 1893. On one of Mrs. Carter's visits to me she said Mr. Belasco stood out in the hallway. She told me that Mr. Belasco would not come in to see me. He was ashamed to see me any more about money matters, and would never say a word to me again about 'The Ugly Duckling.'

"Mr. Fairbank ratified my loan of $8,500 to Mr. Belasco. A settlement was made with Mr. Price on May 11, 1891, for $3,010. No statements in reference to Mrs. Carter's theatrical enterprise were ever rendered to me or my firm. Estimates were made at interviews, and that is all. Our firm kept no accounts."

Mr. Allen denied Mr. Belasco's testimony that he met Mr. Allen, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Roeder, and Mrs. Carter at the Academy of Music, and was urged by Mr. Allen to "coach" Mrs. Carter. Mr. Allen said he never met Mr. Belasco until he found the latter training Mrs. Carter in Proctor's Theatre some time later.

Mr. Allen said on cross-examination that since he came here in connection with the case he has called on Mr. Price. He denied that he wanted to get what Mr. Price was going to say in court. "I did not call on him for Mr. Fairbank, but for myself," said Mr. Allen. "Mr. Morrison was with me. I invited Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter to dinner the night before the souvenir night of 'The Heart of Maryland.'"

"Did you invite them, knowing that they were conspiring against your friend, Mr. Fairbank?"

"I did as the supposed friend of both," said Mr. Allen. "Perhaps 'No' would be a more truthful answer than 'Yes.' I called on Mrs. Carter, and also met Mr. Belasco. At the time the question as to conspiracy never entered my mind. I confess it was agreeable to take them to dinner."

"If you had thought they were black conspirators would you have invited them to dinner?"

"I think I should have hesitated," said Mr. Allen.

Mr. Dittenhoefer brought out the facts that Mr. Allen dined the next night as the guest of Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter.

"And," sneered Mr. Dittenhoefer, "you were familiar with the affairs of these people as related to Mr. Fairbank?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Allen.

The witness could not remember whether he was here in December, 1888, when, according to Mr. Belasco, he had the interview with Mr. Allen at the Academy of Music.

He said he talked to E. G. Gilmore in November, 1888, about the project of putting Mrs. Carter on the stage. Mrs. Carter was with him, and presented to Mr. Gilmore a letter of introduction from Mr. Fairbank.

The witness could not remember much about his doings at that time.

"Is your memory bad?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"It depends upon the circumstances," answered Mr. Allen, laughing.

I notice that," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, and there was a general laugh.

For the purpose of bringing into prominence defects in Mr. Allen's memory, Mr. Dittenhoefer asked him what play was being rehearsed when he met Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter in Proctor's Theatre.

"'Men and Women,'" was the reply.

"If you can be convinced that 'Men and Women' was not even written at that time," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, "would you be convinced that your memory is bad?"

"On that subject, yes," said the witness.

Mr. Allen said that Mrs. Carter invited him to see Mr. Belasco and find out from him the situation of affairs, so that he could report to Mr. Fairbank. He denied that he asked Mrs. Carter what interest Mr. Fairbank had in the matter. "She said she wanted assistance," Mr. Allen testified. "I acted as her attorney."

"And without knowing that Mr. Fairbank had ever been engaged in theatrical business, you went to him and made a report about Mrs. Carter?"

"Yes, Sir."

The court adjourned to 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

AGAINST SOUND SIGNALS

ACTION OF THE CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

Proceedings of the Final Meeting of the Delegates Held Yesterday—Bills of Lading That Contain Objectionable Clauses Condemned—Freights from England to South Africa Too Excessive—The Congress Sees "Romeo and Juliet."

LONDON, June 12.—The fourth and final sitting of the third congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire was held in Grocers' Hall to-day. the congress adopted, by a unanimous vote, resolutions proposed by the Sydney and Melbourne Chambers of Commerce, requesting the London Chamber to arrange a conference with shipowners with a view of eliminating the clauses from bills of lading which are virtually contracts that remove shipowners from all liability. In the event of failure to obtain such conference, or failing to secure the relief sought through the medium of a conference, the resolutions provide that the various Chambers shall introduce bills in their respective Parliaments designed to abolish such clauses from bills of lading.

The congress also adopted a resolution proposed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce condemning the sound signals in cases of fog, which were proposed by the Washington conference, and urging the Government of Great Britain to endeavor to secure the consent of the foreign powers to the withdrawal of the proposed new sound signals.

Delegate Arnold of Toronto raised a question of privilege and spoke in support of Mr. Cockshott's amendment to Sir John Lubbock's resolution, submitted yesterday, favoring arbitration whenever the awards were enforceable, and his criticism of the United States regarding their action in the Bering Sea and Alabama matters, and the contention that arbitration was useless unless the awards were enforced. Mr. Arnold quoted the statement made by the First Lord of the Treasury in the House of Commons on Feb. 17, 1891, that a large sum of the Alabama claim award was still undistributed, but that it was the policy of Great Britain not to ask for the return of any part of it.

Mr. Garlick, delegate from the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, moved a resolution setting forth that whereas the rates charged for carrying freight between the United States of America and South Africa are lower than the freight rates between the United Kingdom and South Africa, and that whereas subsidies granted by the German Government enable German goods to be delivered in the Transvaal cheaper than from the British colonies, that the various Chambers of Commerce ought to obtain a proper classification of goods and at more equitable rates of freight. The resolution was carried with but two dissenting votes.

Mr. Daly, delegate from the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce, moved a resolution asking that the Government use every means to encourage immigration to the colonies. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Daly said that the new colonists would be heartily welcomed. He advocated, however, a selection of emigrants from the better classes.

The Chairman, Sir Albert Rollit, made a brief speech, highly complimenting Mr. Daly and the idea he had put before the congress.

Sir Donald A. Smith supported the resolution offered by Mr. Daly, and in the course of his remarks made especial reference to the loyalty of the people of Canada to the empire.

Delegate Perrault of Montreal moved a resolution advocating a decimal system of weights and measures. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Perrault also moved a resolution in favor of a decimal coinage system, but the motion was strenuously opposed by Mr. Firth of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, and the resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution proposed by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce in favor of railway extension in Southwest China was adopted.

Resolutions proposed by the Newcastle Chamber and the British Chamber at Constantinople favoring the abolition of the levying of light dues upon shipping were also adopted. The resolution proposed by the Constantinople Chamber asked that her Majesty's Government take the necessary measures to abolish or diminish the present exorbitant light and sanitary dues charged against shipping in Turkish waters.

Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, in seconding the Newcastle resolutions, said that Canada did not impose light dues, although the Dominion had 1,300 lights and 5,000 miles of coast; yet, he said, Canada was excluded by the United States from the benefits accorded to those nations which did not charge light dues.

The agenda of the congress having been gone through with, thus completing the business of the session, Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, President of the London Chamber, Chairman of the Congress, moved a resolution thanking the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his services. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, had thrown himself heart and soul into the work of making the congress a useful reality.

Sir Donald A. Smith seconded the resolution. The colonies, he said, felt that Mr. Chamberlain was a friend whom they could trust. Sir Donald suggested that the next Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire be held in Canada. If the congress should be held there, and Mr. Chamberlain attended its sittings, he would meet with a welcome in Canada such as was only given to statesmen who lived in the hearts of the people. Sir Albert Rollit's motion was carried.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, moved a resolution of thanks to Sir Albert Rollit, which was unanimously carried.

Sir Albert Rollit expressed the thanks of the congress to the editors of the newspapers throughout the world for giving prominence in their columns to the debates of the congress.

The delegates in a body attended a gala operatic performance of "Romeo and Juliet" in the Covent Garden Theatre this evening, and afterward were entertained at a supper and a ball. To-morrow afternoon the Earl of Jersey, who was the representative of Great Britain at the international conference held in Ottawa in 1894, will entertain the delegates at a garden party at his seat, Osterley Park, Middlesex, and in the evening Mr. Chamberlain will give the delegates a reception in the Imperial Institute, where they will meet the Prince and Princess of Wales

DIVISIONS AMONG THE SILVERITES.

Representative Newlands Urges Teller's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The indications of divisions in the silver camp are strengthened by the opinion expressed by Representative Newlands, who represents the silver party of Nevada, and Senator Peffer, the Kansas Populist. It appears that they, in common with many silver Republicans, do not propose to support a Democrat simply because he is for silver. There seem to be several motives governing the silver men who are not Democrats at the present juncture. There is probably a desire to force the nomination of Senator Teller, if possible, on the part of the Western silver men, while there is apparently a disposition to find an excuse for staying in their own party on the part of some of the Republican silver men. Mr. Newlands has definitely broken with the Republican Party, although he still adheres to many of its doctrines. He said to-day to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the logical leader of the white-metal forces is Senator Teller of Colorado. Mr. Teller, he declared, is a safe, conservative man, and is in every way fitted to head a great movement. Mr. Newlands has no patience with the suggestion that Senator Teller's nomination would Greeleyize the Democratic Party. He regards these intimations as nonsensical.

"Mr. Greeley," he says, "was nominated to satisfy Democratic greed for office. There was no great principle at stake. The Democrats would have willingly supported anybody to win the election of 1872. In the present case, where a great cause is concerned, its followers cannot afford to jeopardize its success by linking it with moribund issues. It is too serious an affair. Senator Teller's nomination would be a guarantee of a wise, conservative, and prudent nomination, which would amply protect the industrial, financial, and business interests of the country.

"Do you think Senator Teller could be elected?" Mr. Newlands was asked.

"I do. He would carry the Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountain States, the two Dakotas, Wisconsin, probably Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Michigan. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa would be doubtful. Ohio we might possibly get."

Obviously, Mr. Newlands is not very hopeful that the silver men at Chicago will make a nomination which will be acceptable to all the interests affected. He fears the machinations of the gold Democrats. He has reason to fear that the gold wing of the party will have sufficient influence in Chicago to bring about the nomination of a colorless man, who they know cannot be elected, upon the promise that he will receive their suffrages. Mr. Newlands says that the Western silver men will nominate Senator Teller, if they are not satisfied with the nominee of the Chicago Convention. He did not care to individualize with respect to the choice of the Chicago Convention, except to say that the Western Republicans would not accept a man who has heartily championed free silver one year and been indifferent to the case next year. Teller, he says, has always been a consistent advocate of the white metal.

Mr. Newlands asserted that there is not in the ranks of the free-silver Democrats a man who would make an accceptable Presidential candidate, with one exception. This exception is ex-Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, whose independence he admires, and whom he regards as a man of excellent capacity. He does not see any probability of success this year if two silver tickets are put in the field, but he does not doubt that four years hence a nomination acceptable to both wings of the free-silver party will be made, and that it will sweep the country.

Examinations for Princeton.

Examinations for admission to the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes of all departments of Princeton University began on Thursday in the lecture room of the New-York Law School, in the Equitable Building, and were concluded yesterday. One hundred and sixteen young men presented themselves for examination. This is the largest number since examinations have been held in this city. The applicants are from this city and Brooklyn, and from Orange, Newark, Morristown, and Plainfield, N. J., and from several towns along the Hudson as far as Nyack. The number of applicants for the academic department is seventy-five and for the scientific department 41. The examinations were conducted under the direction of William F. Magie, Professor of Physics, and W. K. Prentice, Instructor in Greek at Princeton.

Arrested a Man and Paid His Fine.

Park Commissioner Woodruff, while riding in his carriage Thursday night saw Frank Busher of 573 Union Street, Brooklyn, driving a heavy truck on the wrong side of Eighteenth Avenue. The man became abusive when informed that he was violating a city ordinance, and the Commissioner arrested him. Busher, when arraigned in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday, acknowledged he was in the wrong. Justice Steers fined him $5. As he did not have the money with which to pay his fine, and as the Park Commissioner said he did not want the man to go to jail, but only wanted to make an example of him, the fine was paid by Mr. Woodruff. The man said he would never again violate the ordinance.

"FREE LIBRARY MARKET"

BAY RIDGE WOMEN SELL GOODS TO HOUSE THEIR BOOKS.

A Novel Method of Raising Money—Women of Social Prominence Dispose of Fruits and Garden Truck in Dainty Packages, and Three Young Misses Deliver the Goods in Stylish Dog Carts—The Sales Will Be Held Every Friday.

"Free Library Market. Open every Friday from 4 to 6."

Those are the words on a highly decorated signboard which adorns the front of a building that was formerly used as the Post Office at Bay Ridge.

The market is, the most unique thing of its kind ever started in Bay Ridge, and certainly is a most aristocratic commercial venture.

Aristocracy pervaded everything yesterday. It began with the stock in trade, was continued in the managers of the business, was noticeable in the customers, who in individual cases were these same managers, and market gardeners, and was most pronounced in the so-called "market boys," who delivered the goods.

The women of Bay Ridge have been interested for some time in a building for their free library. They have the library, but it is in very cramped quarters in the Athenæum Building, in one corner of which the market is now being held. The Bay Ridge Reading Club, composed of the leading women of Bay Ridge, has been particularly interested in the subject. It has held fairs, "but," as one of the members said yesterday, "we hope to be emancipated from fairs."

It was suggested a week ago that the Reading Club open a market for the benefit of the new building. The market was opened yesterday, and by 4:30 P. M. over $16 had been taken in; the whole stock was not all sold then, and the whole sum is a net gain for the library.

There are not so many people in Brooklyn who know much about the pretty suburb of the city known as Bay Ridge. The residents consider it the prettiest part of the country anywhere around. There are large places there, with charming houses, beautiful lawns and gardens, a delightful sea view, and a fresh country fragrance pervading everything. It was the combination of all these things and the general feeling of good fellowship which prevailed that made the market possible.

The women who had gardens sent produce fresh picked, the good housewives sent cake, desserts, cookies, and genuine New-England brown bread, and then, after they had done this, they went and sold the stock—taking the precaution in the meantime to purchase a few delicacies from their neighbors' gardens or freshly cooked dainties from their kitchens.

The officers of the Reading Club, under whose auspices the market was opened, are: President—Mrs. E. W. Bliss; Vice President—Mrs. Niel Poulson; Secretary—Mrs. Otto Heinigke; Treasurer—Mrs. R. W. Welch. The women who acted as managers of the market on the opening day were Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Mrs. Albert Todd, Miss Minnie Bullock, and Miss Mary White.

The visitors who viewed the market from the outside saw the most interesting part of the business. They saw three charming young women driving up in as many stylish dogcarts, taking in big baskets of fresh vegetables with a businesslike air, driving off to deliver them, and back again, until it looked as if there must be three very young proprietors of three very fashionable boarding houses somewhere in the neighborhood. But that was a mistake. The three dogcarts were driven by the younger women of the Reading Club. One of the privileges of membership is to have the goods delivered under such delightful conditions. Miss Daisy Heinigke, Miss Julia Bennett, and Miss Mabel Flynn were the delivery clerks.

Of the stock in trade, Mrs. Bullock, who is one of the long-time residents of Bay Ridge, sent some of the delicious peas and beets for the market supply; Mrs. Van Brunt Bergen, peas and small turnips; Mrs. Bliss, cucumbers from the hothouse, cauliflower, and strawberries.

"And such strawberries!" said one of the early purchasers. Those were extra strawberries and sold for 20 cents a box, although they were worth double, every one said. The other strawberries sold at market prices, although they were also exceptional. In addition to the regular vegetables there were a few not usually found in markets. Among these were kohlrabi, tansy, and chard, a vegetable said to be just a little better than spinach.

The managers of the market were as enthusiastic as their customers yesterday.

"You can't buy vegetables or fruit the day they are picked everywhere," said one. "We hope to have eggs, chickens, pot cheese, and all those things so difficult to get fresh," said another. "And we have a New-England woman who makes genuine New-England brownbread," said a third, "and we are going to have baked beans also."

Some of the cake is consigned to the market, and a percentage of its price is paid to the library. Orders will be taken for preserves, cakes, jellies, and pickles in this way, for it is hoped the market will finally develop into an exchange for woman's work. Little Miss Kittie Kent has made some of the cake. Little Miss Kent is one of the youngest cooks and quite a famous cakemaker of the place, taking orders from people to look after the cakemaking ladies.

The market will be continued on Friday afternoons for an indefinite period.

MORE ROOM FOR SILVER DOLLARS.

The New Vault in the Sub-Treasury Is Nearly Ready.

Work on the new steel vault for the storage of silver coin, in the basement of the United States Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street, is progressing rapidly, and the contractor expects to have it ready for use in about two weeks. There are now 50,000,000 silver dollars and more than $5,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin stored in the Sub-Treasury basement, and the necessity for additional vault room has of late become pressing.

The new vault is a box, 12 feet square and 10 feet high, made of steel plates 2 inches thick. It is firmly set in the corridor adjoining the old steel vault, and it will hold about $6,000,000 in silver coin. Inasmuch as there is comparatively little silver coinage going on in this country at present, it is not expected that the new vault will fill up very rapidly.

The silver dollars that are now in storage, however, are likely to remain there indefinitely. The experience of many years has proved that it is impossible to keep them in circulation. From time to time a few thousand dollars are withdrawn by private persons for some specific reason, but they soon find their way back into the Sub-Treasury vaults. Even the banks which have strong and capacious vaults of their own are averse to giving storage room to "cart-wheels."

MADE COURTROOM HIS OFFICE.

Brodie Used Justice Rhodes's as a Collecting Agency Adjunct.

Upon information given by a lawyer to District Attorney Backus, the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation into the methods pursued by Justice of the Peace John C. Rhodes of the old town of New-Utrecht. Justice Rhodes was before the Grand Jury, and admitted he does not keep a docket, as the law requires, and that the summonses are kept by Jacob Brodie, who has an office in the courtroom, and who is the head of the Systematic Collecting Agency.

It is charged that Brodie used the court for the purpose of compelling persons against whom he had bills to pay them. He had a desk next to the Justice, and whenever he wanted a summons he asked for it and received it, but the Justice made no note of the fact, and he testified yesterday that he did not know what became of the papers.

Brodie was also examined, but he refused to answer certain questions, until the District Attorney threatened to have him arrested for contempt of court, and then he evaded the questions on the plea that it would tend to incriminate him. The District Attorney believes the Grand Jury will make a presentment recommending that some action be taken to remove Mr. Rhodes from office.

TWO WERE KILLED BY THE FIRE.

Fatal Result of the Explosion of a Barrel of Oil.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 12.—At 3:20 o'clock this morning a barrel of oil in the basement of a bakery owned by Kubuegende Garische, at 83 Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny, exploded with a frightful report, and scattered flames in every direction. Several people were sleeping on the second floor of the building, but before they could escape the structure was enveloped in flame.

Mrs. Garische, aged seventy-four years, leaped from the window, and, striking squarely on her head on the stone pavement, was killed instantly. The firemen made a rush into the building, and, lying on the floor, found Mr Garische unconscious from heat and smoke. A grandchild, aged five years, was found dead in his crib. Lottie, aged twelve years, was badly burned about the head and hands, and will probably die. Mrs. Garische, Jr., escaped by aid of the firemen with slight injuries and burns. Two other occupants of the house were also rescued by the firemen.

The bakers were working in the basement, but in a distance from the scene of the explosion. The cause has not yet been ascertained.

ACTOR FRANK MAYO BURIED.

Funeral Services in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The funeral of Frank Mayo, the actor, took place to-day from Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, where services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Neilson McVickar, assisted by the Rev. Levi B. Edwards. The floral offerings were handsome, and the edifice was filled with relatives and friends of the deceased. Interment was privately made at West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The pall bearers were Emmett C. King, Frank Campean, Arnold Daly, J. P. Tucker, William S. Gill, and Adolph Klauber, of Mr. Mayo's company. Among those present at the services were James E. Elverson, Jr., and his wife Eleanor Mayo Elverson; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Mayo, Mrs. Deronda Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayo, Jr.; Joseph Jefferson, C. B. Jefferson, John Jack, Emmett Keane, Louis Aldrich, Julian Reed and wife, Harry L. Davenport and wife, Lillian Burkhardt, Mrs. Rachel McAuley of Louisville; Mrs. Margaret Horner of San Francisco, and Charles E. Evans, and W. D. Mann of New-York.

Outing for Street Cleaners.

The force of the Street Cleaning Department will have an outing on Aug. 18, by order of Col. Waring. The members of the force will go to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I.

TO CURB LAWBREAKERS

NORTH SIDERS DETERMINED IN FIGHTING ELEVATED COMPANY.

State Railroad Commissioners to Act on the Complaint Respecting the Failure to Carry Passengers Across the Harlem Without Change—Date Will Be Set for the Argument—No More Concessions Until the Statutes Are Observed.

"The Rapid Transit Commission has no right to negotiate with lawbreakers," said Adolph G. Hottenroth, yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"James L. Wells," he continued, "was in the right when he urged the Commissioners Thursday to make no further concessions to the Manhattan Railway Company until it complies with the law and gives to its customers a continuous ride without change of cars between points north and south of the Harlem River."

Mr. Hottenroth is a prominent north sider and a member of the firm of Hottenroth & Gumbleton, attorneys for the Taxpayers' Alliance in the formal complaint it has made to the Board of State Railroad Commissioners.

In that complaint, as has already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the alliance brings before the attention of the Commissioners the fact that for two years the Manhattan Railway Company has openly persisted in violating Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, that it is doing so to-day, and that unless called to time it will continue to do so for many months to come.

The secretary of the board, Charles R. de Freest, wrote to Hottenroth & Gumbleton yesterday acknowledging due service of the complaint, and saying that the matter would be immediately submitted to the board for action.

"A date will be set when arguments may be made to the board," said Mr. Hottenroth yesterday, "and in due time the matter will be brought to the attention of the Attorney General. We are determined to get our rights in this matter, and compel the company to comply with the law.

"A remarkable thing about Thursday's hearing before the Rapid Transit Commissioners was that nothing at all was said by the Manhattan Company's attorney about compensation. The privileges proposed to be granted are vast and valuable, especially in view of the fact that construction is far less expensive to-day than it was originally.

"The city ought to be compensated, and well compensated, too. It should receive compensation, above all things, for the cross-town spur from City Hall, which will bring Brooklyn people in direct connection with the Jersey cities, without benefiting our own streets at all.

"If there is any discrimination at the present time it should certainly be in favor of the north side, as against the south.

"From interviews had with several north siders yesterday it was evident that they expect very soon to force the Manhattan Railway Company to obey the law. Severe opinions were freely expressed on the Rapid Transit Commissioners for even entertaining at all any plan from a corporation that so flagrantly and brazenly continues to violate the law. One man said:

"There is a general opinion that the company is 'bluffing,' and one of the Commissioners, whose name I may not disclose, admitted to me at Thursday's meeting that he was of this opinion. The tactics of Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould in staving away and giving their attorney no authority to fix a date when continuous trains would be run across the Harlem are what everybody expected from a company that dares to violate the law day and night in the face of all the authorities of New-York City."

Henry F. Lippold, in the meantime, is not idle. The petition under his charge is ready, and he will soon apply for a peremptory mandamus to compel the railway to obey the law.

James L. Wells said yesterday that his position before the Rapid Transit Commissioners was undoubtedly right.

"It would be outrageous to grant new concessions to the company," he said, "before it shows that it is worthy of them by obeying the statutes."

When the Board of State Railroad Commissioners has determined on a date Mr. Wells said he would appear before it and make an argument.

NOBLE WAITER WIELDS A KNIFE.

"Lord Thomas Brizford" Fights and Goes to the Workhouse.

Martil E. Blanckmeyer hired a new waiter for his hotel about a week ago, who said his name was Leonard Thompson. The waiter got intoxicated Thursday night, secured a long knife, and announced that every one who did not get out of the hotel before he counted ten would be killed. Every one got out. A policeman finally arrived, and they had a hand-to-hand fight for ten minutes.

When the man was taken to the police station he announced that he was not Leonard Thompson, but "Lord Thomas Brizford," and that no ordinary policeman could arrest him without a fight. In the Police Court the Police Court he still insisted that he was a scion of a noble house, but Magistrate Kudlich sent him to the workhouse.

"Still she must be under fifty," added Margery.

"Ha! What did I tell you, Brandon? A frumpish, cross old maid. No one was ever good enough to marry her, I suppose?" to Rosalind.

"Those who ask heiresses seldom are."

Carr laughed a joyous, boy's laugh. "Wise women are still found in these parts, you see, Brandon," he said, "and witches, too," he added, with a side glance at Margery.

"This little thirteenth century window is much admired," Rosalind said, brusquely, lifting some ivy that hung over it.

"You are attached to the place?" asked Brandon; "have lived here long? You don't tire of showing it?"

"I am attached to it—like a tree or a serf—I never tire of showing it to people who are interested," she replied, smiling.

"As for me, I am quite in love with the place," Brandon sighed, with an intent, but respectful glance at the bright and intelligent face of the guide. "I could be very, very happy in that little house, Carr."

"My good Brandon, you could be happy anywhere with a pen and a pipe. I'll be bound you're hatching a sonnet this moment—savage because you can't rhyme stone—"

"Would I could bone the whole of this stone—"

"And the mistress—?"

"Condone. There's the rub, you see. We'll take the sea view and the tiltyard for granted this broiling day," he added, turning back to Brandon, who was choosing some photographs set out on a little table beneath the cottage window. "I can't afford to spoil my complexion or overtire myself to-day. The dragon must be faced this evening and the siege begun at once."

"If you do spoil your lovely mug, you might still powder for the evening," suggested Brandon, "and put on a fresh pair of stays."

"Too great a grind, old Timon. Oh, for a beakerful of the warm south; full of the true, blushful Hip—"

"Or some ginger pop, it's only a penny?" suggested Margery, looking up with merry, bright eyes, and laying her slender forefinger on a stone bottle on the table, while Rosalind packed Brandon's views in an envelope and gave him change.

"With a kiss thrown in?" whispered Carr, as, with a sudden deft movement, he threw his arm round Margery and brought his face close to hers just in time to receive such a well-intentioned, single-hearted box on the ear as made the archway echo, startled the owls and bats, sent a cloud of pigeons scurrying up on the ruined walls, staggered the recipient of it, and convulsed Brandon and Rosalind between indignation and laughter; that did not wake Grannie—or at least only enough to season her nap with conscious enjoyment, and the agreeable reflection that her work was being admirably done for her.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A SWEET REVENGE.

BY MAXWELL GRAY.

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PART I.

Though ruined, Carlen Castle sat proudly upon its steep acclivity, its dismantled and crumbling keep on the seaward summit, its fine castellated gateway facing landward with stately defiance, and looking up a long valley between chalk hills. It made a good point of view from Carlen House, a modern white mansion on the opposite hill slope, half hidden by the thick beechwoods, which, screened by each hill from the salt sea winds, climbed both hills, the slopes of which, meeting in a broad V, allowed a glimpse of sea from the level high road running through the village at the foot of the castled hill. These ruins were among the show places of the country and the object of many excursions and picnics the whole Summer long, but chiefly in the tourist season, when Carlen folk gathered a double harvest, one from the fields and another from the visitors, whose four-horse coaches, wagonettes, and char-a-bancs, clustered thickly outside the Carlen Arms and the Castle Inn, in company with innumerable bicycles, the riders of which found it easier to climb the steep wooded road to the castle gate without wheels. Though of steep ascent, it was a fair road, screened by beech and ash, offering lovely prospects and passing on arches over the dry moat. A groove for a portcullis showed what once had been, and loopholes in each beautifully rounded turret by the vaulted entrance recalled days when the bows of English foemen were feared. Inside the heavy oaken gate was level green sward, closely shaven and shaded by trees; near the gateway was a stone cottage with mullioned windows amid much greenery and bloom, and a plot of garden ground. Here lived the old gatekeeper and his wife. Another garden, free of the tower shadows, lay beneath the broken wall opposite the castellan's cottage; this was inclosed by wire fencing and led to a small modern Tudor house built into the ruins out of old and weathered stone. This garden had down the middle a broad turf walk, bordered with old-fashioned flowers, lavender, stocks, and carnations, behind which were espalier fruit trees, making a light fencing for vegetables beyond.

The slim figures of two young women, wearing straw sailor hats, cotton blouses and dark, plain skirts, moved over the sunny turf among the flowers. One girl was sweeping the fine short, newly-mown grass with a heath broom, the other was busy tying carnations; their voices sounded high and clear as they moved and talked.

"Cousin Gerald has shown me his hand, Margie," said the girl with the broom. "Oh, these men, when they try to scheme, are too delightfully transparent. How they plume themselves on the subtlety of their little wiles and lures!"

"And what is his little game?" asked Margie, who was kneeling by the carnations, which were just bursting out into spicy pink and crimson bloom.

"The usual refuge of the destitute, child, to marry an heiress."

"Gerald!" cried Margie, "why he's going to marry me—so people say."

"Not Gerald, goosey. His friend, this precious young Sir Wilfred Carr, who according to him, is a lovely blend of Apollo and Adonis, with a spice of Bayard thrown in."

"Dear Rosalind, it's no use to fight against Fate and suitors. Marry one and you'll be rid of the rest. Have him."

"To spite the others? No, Margie, my only chance is to disguise myself in poverty and go hunting for a disinterested husband. Have him yourself and leave me to take care of Gerald. Gerald would be a world better for a good heartbreak. He couldn't marry me, you see. He thinks cousins' marriages wicked. So do I, but that's neither here nor there. By the way, when is this charming youth to arrive?"

"He dines with us to-night, and he couldn't do that unless he had arrived, could he?"

"His astral body might. I'll be as hideous as I can, at all events—wear that green gown. I wonder what Fraser will do when he finds I have mown and swept his grass?"

"Fraser will probably swear."

Rosalind left the inclosed garden and leaned on her broom, whistling softly, as if lost in thought; Margaret sat on a bit of broken wall hard by, arranging a bunch of carnations, tying them with a piece of bast that hung round her neck, and singing. Her skirt was soiled with garden mold and tucked up on one side; her fair hair was ruffled. Rosalind's darker hair had become loosened by exercise, and her fringe pushed off her forehead under her hat, a hat once white, but now browned by sun and rain. Both girls were looking at the heavy, oaken gates fitted in the stone archway and barred and crossbarred for strength, when the large bell hanging inside by the lintel swung to and fro with loud clangor.

"Poor Grannie! She was up all night with the child, and she's sound asleep now. And Elias gone to cut grass—"

"I'll open the gate. Grannie shan't be waked," cried Margery, springing to her feet and going, with the bast still over her shoulders, to the gate. "These 'Arries ring such tremendous peals, enough to wake the dead."

She unhasped and op

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STRENGTH THE PRONOUNCED FEATURE OF SPECULATION.

The Political Outlook the Absorbing Topic of Discussion—Chances of a Satisfactory Currency Plank at St. Louis Believed to Have Improved—Hoping for Some Other Candidate than McKinley—Gold Shipments Unexpectedly Large.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Slight hesitation at the opening was followed by pronounced strength all through the list. The volume of trading was fairly good in the early hours, but after midday business became dull at slight concessions. Strength was the feature of the final hour, and prices ruled very nearly the best of the day.

The outlook at St. Louis was the absorbing topic of discussion, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the chances of a satisfactory currency plank had greatly improved since the arrival of Eastern delegates in the convention city. The possibility of the nomination of some candidate other than McKinley, with a sound record on all questions of finance, was much canvassed, and while it was admitted that the probability of heading off the Ohio man seemed remote, the wish was universal that such a result might be accomplished. If a man of the standing of Mr. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, should be chosen, rather than a professional politician, it was argued that the office would be lifted to a higher plane and a great impetus given to the progress of the country. Dispatches from London stated that developments at St. Louis were being closely watched by the investment community. Purchases of stocks for foreign account today amounted to about 20,000 shares.

Exports of gold to-morrow will amount to $2,200,000, nearly one-half of which will go to France and the remainder to Germany. The French shipment is made by Messrs. Lazard Frères, and represents the covering of the firm's counter sales of exchange. It was supposed that this shipment would not have been made for some time, but the hardening of exchange rates here and the easier tone to sterling in Paris made the transaction desirable at this time. The shipments, however, caused no uneasiness. There was a better feeling in the money market, although the improvement was thought to be largely sentimental. Railway earnings were favorable; the returns included an increase of $41,205 for Louisville and Nashville for the first week of June.

The active issues to-day were St. Paul, Sugar, Louisville and Nashville, and Burlington. St. Paul touched 76⅞ and closed at 76¾, a net gain of ⅝. The stock was freely bought by London. The advance in Louisville of ⅞ was also due to London buying. Denver preferred, another foreign specialty, was up 1¼ points, to 48. The Directors recently declared a 1 per cent. dividend, but it came at a time when the general market was greatly disturbed and the price of the stock failed to reflect the fact. Sugar moved within a point, and closed ⅝ lower. The price of refined grades was reduced 1.6 this morning. The general list was firm and closed at fractional advances.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1¾@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice, four to six months' single names, 4¼@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½ per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $93,957,298; balances, $6,144,763. Sub Treasury debit balance, $283,381.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69c. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 68¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$37,286,324
Imports for same period	19,200,062
Net exports	$18,086,262
Net exports to date, 1895	14,286,650
Net exports to date, 1894	45,169,402
Net exports to date, 1893	63,439,907

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜ for demand, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—85c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,381,120, against $1,249,014 last week and $1,803,973 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,329,554, against $1,210,143 last week and $1,623,743 in the same week last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 51; St. Paul, ⅝, to 78½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 95; New-York Central, ⅛, to 97⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 15, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 63⅜, and Reading ⅛, to 4½. Erie first preferred sold at 35½. British consols advanced 1-16, to 113 1-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.23	.25
Belcher	*.75	.77
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.35
Bodie Consolidated	.66	.66
Bulwer	.31	*.33
Challar	.26	2.93
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.75
Crown Point	2.65	.65
Eureka Con.	.64	..
Gould & Curry	1.35	1.35
Hale & Norcross	1.02	2.20
Mexican	1.05	1.15
Mono	.08	.08
Ophir	1.85	2.00
Potosi	1.45	1.60
Savage	*1.75	1.60
Sierra Nevada	1.00	1.05
Union Consolidated	1.00	1.05
Utah	*.16	.17
Yellow Jacket	*.71	.75

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 12.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.71	.65
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.54½	.55
Isabella	.64½	.61
Portland	1.82	1.81
Union	.33½	.33½
Consolidated	.15	.14¾
Pharmacist	.07¾	.08
Work	.10½	.10
Mount Rosa	.10½	.10½
Alamo	.03¼	.03¾
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.60	1.60
Jefferson	.18	.18

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable July 15. Transfer books close June 20 and reopen July 1.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 19.

—The Welsbach Light Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent., payable June 26 to stockholders of record June 15.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140½	140½	140½	140½		140	150	41
American Cotton Oil	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ½	11⅜	12¾	200
American Cotton Oil pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾	54¾	55½	305
American Express	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜		111	114	10
American Sugar Refineries	123⅝	123⅝	122⅝	122⅝	— ⅝	122⅞	123	23,652
*American Sugar Refineries pf	102⅛	103½	102⅛	102⅞	+ 1⅛	104	105	922
American Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	91½	92	— ½	91½	93	200
American Tobacco	64⅞	65½	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛	64⅜	64½	2,163
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	99¼	99½		97	101	115
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	14⅜	14⅞	4,085
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	21¾	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛	21½	22	1,515
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	2	2		2	2½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	17⅜	17⅜	200
*Bay State Gas	28	28	28	28		27	30	1,400
*Brooklyn R. T.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼	23½	24	131
Brooklyn Union Gas	91	91	90½	90½	+ ⅜	91	91½	700
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	19	19	19	19	— ½	19	24	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	57	57	57	57		57	59	100
Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾		49¾	50¼	310
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	15⅝	605
Chicago & Great West.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½	7	8⅝	800
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼	67⅜	67½	830
Chicago & Northwestern	77¼	77⅜	76⅝	77⅜	+ ¼	77¼	77⅜	10,430
C., M. & St. Paul	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅝	102¼	102⅝	680
C., M. & St. P. pf.	127	127½	127	127⅜	+ ⅜	127	127½	24,980
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¾	70¼	69½	70	+ ⅜	70	70¾	5,745
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32⅜	33	32¾	33	+ ½	33	33½	350
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛	26¾	27½	500
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1½	1½	1½	1½		1½	2¼	1,010
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol.	15¾	16	15¾	16	— ⅛	16	16½	600
Consolidated Gas Co.	155	155⅞	153	155⅞	+ 1⅞	155¼	156	485
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	125¼	124¾	124¾	+ ¼	124¾	125	1,375
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161½	161	161½	+ ½	161½		501
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	48	47½	48	+ 1½	47⅝	48¼	500
Distr. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛	15⅜	16	2,860
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96½	96½	96½	96½				50
Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼		14	14⅜	100
Erie 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛	35	36	116
General Electric	32¼	32½	31⅞	32	— ⅜	31⅞	32⅜	1,010
Illinois Central	93⅝	93¾	93¾	93⅝		92	94	10
Lake Erie & Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼		17¾	18	20
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70¼	71	70	70	— ¼	70	70¾	475
Lake Shore	152	152½	152	152½	+ ½	152	153	202
Louisville & Nashville	49¾	50¼	49¾	50	+ ⅜	50	50¼	13,580
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	20	21	20	21		20	22	200
†Manhattan Con.	101¼	102	100¾	101⅜	— ⅛	101¼	101½	225
Minn. & St. Louis	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾	17½	18	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ 1¼	46¾	47	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ 1¼	24½	24¾	680
Missouri Pacific	21½	22¼	21½	22¼		22	22¼	4,600
*National Lead Co.	25	25	24½	24½	+ 1⅜	24¼	24¾	350
*National Lead Co. pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜		87⅜	89	25
National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	+ 1½	16½	17¼	100
New-Jersey Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾		104	104¾	160
New-York Central	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅞	95¼	95⅝	225
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¾	30½	32½	100
New-York, Sus. & West.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼		8	8½	110
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼	23	23½	100
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	5	5⅜	1,905
Nor. Pacific, 1st in. pd.	4½	5	4½	5	+ ⅜	4¾	5	2,330
Nor. Pac. pf., 1st in. pd.	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅛		14½	14⅝	861
Ontario Mining	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼		12	13	6
Ontario & Western	13⅞	14	13⅞	14		14	14¼	210
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	¼	¼	¼	¼		½	½	100
Pacific Mail	24	25	24	25	+ 1	24½	25	1,210
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	8½	9	8½	8	+ ⅛	9	9½	3,350
*St. L. & San F. Rights	¼	¼	¼	¼				9
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10	10	10	10	+ ¼	10	10¾	300
St. Paul & Duluth	22	22	22	22		20	25	200
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½	41½	42½	100
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛	18¾	19½	1,275
Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	— ⅛	9	9⅜	165
Southern Railway pf.	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼		28	28¾	310
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅜	23	23¼	4,617
Texas Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜				200
Texas Pacific Land Trs.	5	5½	5	5⅜				100
Union Pacific, t. r.	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛	7¼	7⅜	650
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	2½	2½	2½	2½				225
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼		5½	5⅝	200
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼		10¼	11	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛	20½	21	100
*United States Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼		8¼	8¾	100
United States Leather pf.	63	63¼	63	63		63	63¾	1,358
United States Rubber	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛	19½	20	301
United States Rubber pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½		80	81	100
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛	6¾	7	350
Wabash pf.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼	17⅛	17¾	1,320
West. Union Telegraph	85¾	86	85¼	85¼	— ¼	85⅛	85½	1,047
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¼	9⅝	10	1,585
Total sales								138,453

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	68⅞	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛	68¾	69	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Deadwood	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65				520

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ann Arbor 1st 4s					
10,000	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	10,000
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s					
25,000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	25,000
6,000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	6,000
4,000	75½	75½	75½	75½	4,000
50,000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	50,000
10,000	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	10,000
9,000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	9,000
16,000	78½	78½	78½	78½	16,000
Adjustment 4s					
1,000	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	1,000
11,000	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	11,000
1,000c	40½	40½	40½	40½	1,000
15,000	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	15,000
5,000	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	5,000
5,000	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	5,000
20,000	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	20,000
5,000	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	5,000
6,000	41	41	41	41	6,000
Beech Creek 1st regstd	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
3,000	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5,000c
5,000c	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	5,000
5,000	81	81	81	81	3,000
3,000	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	3,000
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	3,000
3,000	84	84	84	84	3,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000b3
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	16	16	16	16	1,000
6,000	15	15	15	15	6,000
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
2,000	133	133	133	133	2,000
Canada Southern 2d	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Central of N J G M 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1,300
Central Pac 6s, 1896	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	3,000
3,000	103	103	103	103	3,000
Ches & Ohio cons 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10,000
10,000	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
4,000	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Ches & O R & A Div 2d consol 4s	84	84	84	84	1,000
1,000	84	84	84	84	1,000
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	10,000
10,000	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	10,000
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	98	98	98	98	1,000
1,000	98	98	98	98	1,000
Chi, G L & C Co 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
2,000	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	43	43	43	43	10,000
10,000	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	5,000
5,000	43	43	43	43	1,000
1,000	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	2,000
2,000	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	1,000
1,000	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	3,000
3,000	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	2,000
Chi & N W S F 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
2,000	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	109	109	109	109	1,000
1,000	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	13,000
6,000	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	6,000
Chi, R I & Pac deb 5s	94	94	94	94	5,000
5,000	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5,000
Col, H V & Tol 5s	86	86	86	86	1,000
1,000	86½	86½	86½	86½	1,000
Col, H V & T G M 6s	84	84	84	84	10,000
10,000	84½	84½	84½	84½	10,000
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	80	80	80	80	1,000
1,000	80	80	80	80	1,000
Denver & Rio Gr 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
2,000	111	111	111	111	2,000
10,000	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
1,000	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	5,000
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1,000
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Erie gen lien 3-4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	2,000
Erie 4s, prior bonds	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	6,000
6,000	92	92	92	92	6,000
Gal, Har & San A 2d	99	99	99	99	10,000
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st	100	100	100	100	10,000
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Kansas Pac 1st cons	70½	70½	70½	70½	1,000
Trust Co certfs	70	70	70	70	8,000
1,000	70½	70½	70½	70½	1,000
Lake E & W 1st 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	2,000
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	114	114	114	114	5,000
Long Island 1st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1,000
L, N A & Chi G M	60	60	60	60	11,000
2,000	60½	60½	60½	60½	2,000
8,000	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	8,000
Metropolitan Elev 1st	120	120	120	120	7,000
Mil & N 1st 1910, main line	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
5,000	115	115	115	115	7,000
M & St P 7 3-10	126½	126½	126½	126½	1,000
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s	83	83	83	83	25,000
4,500	82½	82½	82½	82½	4,000
1,000	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	2,000
12,000	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	1,000
6,000	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1,000
21,000	83	83	83	83	5,000
5,000	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	2,000
2,000	83	83	83	83	1,000
1,000	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,000
Total sales					$924,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Irving	137½
Am. Exchange	168	Leather Mfrs.'	170
Broadway	230	Lincoln National	750
Butchers & Drov.	131	Manhattan	207
Central Nat.	123	Mechanics'	185
Chatham	300	Merchants'	134
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	410
City	500	National Union	202
Commerce	204	New-Amsterdam	190
Continental	132	New-York	234
Corn Exchange	280	Pacific	178
Fifth Av.	2900	Park	205
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Republic	146
Fourth National	180	Seaboard Nat.	167
Gallatin National	295	State of New-York	105
Ger. American	112	Third National	104
Hanover	312	West. National	110
Im. & Traders'	530		

There were sales of 5 shares of American Exchange at 170, 5 do at 169, and 9 do at 169½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note		39
American Grocery 1st	30	
American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5¾	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	29	
Atlantic Mut. '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s		71
Brooklyn Elevated	7¼	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66	69
Celluloid Company stock	69	82
Central & South American Tel.	120	122½
Central Cross-Town	192	
Central Park, North & East River	160	
Central Trust Company	1025	
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock		1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	30	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	21	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock		63
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East Broadway & B. R.	103½	
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip		
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	102½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	99½	101
Ensley Land Company	338	
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	¾	1¾
Farmers' Loan & Trust	200	210
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	760	
Fort Wayne Gas stock	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	90
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.		94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	115¼	116¼
Fourth National Bank	67½	
Gallatin National Bank	180	184
Garfield National Bank	295	305
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	
Grand Rapids Gas stock	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	56½	58½
Guaranty Trust Company	89½	90½
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	400
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds		98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102¼	
Hudson River Telephone Stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s		76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	42	46
Knickerbocker Dust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	95	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	92	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	102	105
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & Co. 6s		74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich. Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	231
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	220	
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock		88
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	55	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	23¼	30
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	36½	38
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols		92
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116¼	116½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone		125½
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	
N. Y

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the
Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.

$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.

$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payments to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET,
COMMITTEE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-fourth ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th April, 1896. 6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

$1,000 each—Nos. 118, 135, 142, 150, 164, 182, 187, 293, 511, 750, 830, 841, 1017, 1067, 1105, 1160, 1175, 1223, 1360, 1477.

$500 each—Nos. 32, 78, 117, 129, 135, 156, 157, 186, 196, 226, 234, 239, 313, 382, 397, 486.

$100 each—Nos. 3, 17, 19, 54, 57, 58, 101, 108, 112, 118.

7 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 2, 31, 69, 93, 96, 117, 119, 130, 325, 340, 454.

SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 11, 21, 40, 95, 105, 155, 169, 325, 384, 389, 515, 642.

SERIES C.—$100 each—Nos. 12, 100, 154, 159, 372, 476, 503, 564, 583, 595, 641, 645, 684, 804, 825, 840, 852, 887, 943, 945, 950, 957, 983, 1001, 1108, 1293, 1295, 1312, 1508.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st July, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 30th June, 1896.

MEXICO, 30 April, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to deposit their bonds at either of our offices on or before June 30th, 1896.

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, Germany.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the
HELENA & RED MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, JUNE 9, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad system, dated March 16, 1896, all holders of the above-described bonds are hereby offered an opportunity to participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $1,000 par value in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

To participate in this arrangement holders of such bonds must deposit same with us not later than June 30, 1896, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates.

The foregoing offer has already been accepted by a majority in amount of the bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS, OF THE
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY,
deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of June 18, 1894:

The proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-named bonds having resulted in a decree for the sale of the property, and such sale having been set for the early part of July, 1896, the undersigned Committee have formulated a plan for the purchase of the property for the exclusive benefit of those bond or certificate holders who assent thereto and pay the assessment thereby prescribed. A copy of the circular embodying such plan can be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, where the assessment thereby provided is payable. ONLY THOSE PAYING THE ASSESSMENT AND ASSENTING TO SUCH PLAN IN THE MANNER THEREIN PROVIDED ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1896, will be entitled to participate, except in the discretion of the committee and on payment of such penalty as it may fix. Holders of a large majority of bonds having already assented thereto, the success of the plan is assured. Those desiring to participate must act promptly.

New-York, June 1, 1896.

E. C. BENEDICT,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
THOMAS B. WILLIAMS,
S. S. PARISH,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
COMMITTEE.
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
F. K. PENDLETON,
Counsel.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Oregon Improvement Company
5 o/o Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization as presented by the committee are requested to send their names to the undersigned, that steps may be taken for their mutual protection and advantage.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.

Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

$10,000 Wabash R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.

For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
8 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co. Pref'd.
1,000 shs. New Jersey Mining Co., (Hyp'd.)
$15,000 Lampassas Gas & Electric Light Co. Bds., (Hyp'd.)
60 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Laredo Natl. Bank of Laredo, Texas.
15 shs. Clinton Bank, N. Y.
150 shs. McDonald Nut Look Co., (Hyp'd.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hyp'd.)
$1,500 Detroit Gas Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds., 1906.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
for $1,283,909.84 of Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until
THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896,
at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$554,565.04 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring the lands known as Saint John's Cemetery, in the Ninth Ward, for use as a public park, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

250,000.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

283,094.80 Consolidated Stock of the City of York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

195,650.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

The principal of and the interest on the said Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. For full information, see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, June 5, 1896.

TYPEWRITERS, CALIGRAPHS, OR OTHER Writing Machines.—Department of the Interior, Washington, June 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, June 25, 1896, for furnishing such typewriters, caligraphs, and other writing machines as may be required by the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The letters on keyboards must be arranged as on the Remington keyboard, and a sample machine be submitted for test; the latter will be made with a view to ascertaining the durability, facility of operation, and adaptability to carbon or manifold work. Expressage or freight charges on the machines sent to the department must be fully prepaid. Machines not accepted will be returned without expense to the bidder. Bidders must state specifically the class of machine offered, describing the same and appendages constituting a complete machine, for which each complete machine to be stated both with and without stand. A certified check for one hundred dollars, drawn to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, must accompany each proposal. Bond with approved sureties for the faithful performance of contract will be required of the successful bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid, and to reject the other part if the interests of the Government require it. Proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, sealed and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Typewriters, Caligraphs, or other Writing Machines." All proposals received will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, June 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 20, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of bleached and unbleached cotton drill, mattress covers, rubber buttons, worsted tape, butter, biscuit, green coffee, tea, sugar, twill, wire grommets, coal baskets, bunting, sewing cotton, muslin, flax ravens, hardware, electrical supplies, tools, grate bars, flags, lumber, hard rubber tubing, steel wire rope, rubber glands, bell wire, lathes, 1 milling machine, 1 band saw, 1 analytical balance, and 1 dynamo. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVY Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., &c.—June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Navy Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., &c., to be opened June 20, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York and Norfolk Navy Yards, &c., a quantity of bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Offices, New-York or Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
Dividend No. 28.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and Three-quarters per cent. on the Capital Stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July, 1896, out of the net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of June, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th instant, and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated June 9, 1896.

OFFICE OF
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
New-York, N. Y., June 10, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the preferred stock of the company be declared, payable on July 1, 1896, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on June 20, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., and opened on July 2, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Grand Central Depot, June 8, 1896.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 16th next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY.
May 25, 1896.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company, payable at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., 33 Wall St., New-York, on the 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record on June 5, 1896. Transfer books will close on June 4th, and remain closed until June 16, 1896.

M. D. WOODFORD, President.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
86 Reade St., New-York, June 10, 1896.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at the close of business Saturday, June 27th, 1896. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, July 16th, 1896.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK June 4, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 6, and reopen on the morning of July 16.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 10, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 26, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16. Checks will be mailed.

N. B.—The transfer books close from June 20 to July 10, both inclusive, for the annual meeting. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
895 Canal St., New-York, June 1, 1896.

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Tuesday, June 16, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION LESS ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY UNSETTLED.

Business Largely Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Oats Dull and Steady—Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Fairly Active and Firmer—Coffee Quiet and About Steady.

After a very unsettled and irregular day's trading, the grain market settled down to Thursday's prices, with a firm feeling at the close and a fair business in the way of scalping and switching. Provisions tended to firmness early, but closed easier through lack of demand. Cotton was unsettled and fairly active, with the best prices at the close. Coffee was neglected and hardly changed in price.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ ..
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	@ 4.45
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.00 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and lost ½@⅝c with the West, rallied ⅛@⅜c on local covering, declined ¼@½c with the West and on local realizing, closed firm at unchanged prices, with only a fair speculation and chiefly in the way of scalping and switching, while foreign houses were divided between buying and selling. ....Spot was very dull, and Spring held at ¼c advance; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 82⅝@84c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at 83¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth at 5¾c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 182,722 bushels; receipts, 144,900 bushels; Atlantic ports, 187,914 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were almost neglected, and showed life only near the close, with prices ⅛c higher, and a firm feeling....Spot was a shade firmer, and in light demand; sales, 8,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 33¾c, in store; 1,000 bushels low mixed at 33c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 34½c, delivered....Receipts, 45,825 bushels; Atlantic ports, 81,518 bushels....Clearances hence, 182,219 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 184,811 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at unchanged prices to the advance, without special features....Spot were a shade easier, and in fair export demand....Sales, 220,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24½c; No. 3 white at 23¾c, with 30,000 bushels sold at 24¼c, delivered; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 110,000 bushels for export at 26¾@27c for Duluth white, and 25,000 bushels at 23¾c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 3, 21c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23c; track mixed, 22¾@24c for 13,000 bushels; track white, 25@28c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 106,500 bushels; exports, 130 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@	64⅜
July	2,595,000	63 13-16@64 13-16	63¾
September	2,070,000	63¼@64⅛	64
December	915,000	65⅜@66⅛	65⅞
Total	5,580,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@	33½
July	20,000	34½@..	34½
September	10,000	35½@35¼	35⅛
Total	30,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	81,500	22¼@..	22¼

FLOUR—Market again unsettled and very quiet. Sales, 13,800 bbls, including of City Mills 3,500 bbls patents and 1,500 bbls clear at quotations, 600 bbls Winter patents at $3.85, 2,400 bbls others at $3@$3.45, 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.75, 3,000 bbls Winter, for the West Indies, at $3.45@$3.55, and 1,000 sacks Spring patents on private terms....Arrivals, 5,816 bbls and 7,594 sacks; exports, 4,098 bbls and 3,000 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,431 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western at 40⅝c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60½@65c; sharps, 65 @67c; rye feed, 60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was not disturbed. There were no dock lots on offer. Those parties who had supplies in store were against pressing a market, but rather felt like awaiting the future. The arrivals from the interior were unimportant, outside of parcels that had been placed previously to exporters. Limits have been placed upon most of the store lots, and it is doubtful if bidding of 25c for prime yellow would tend to release any quantities, while stock lots would not be placed over 24½c. The French markets were not furnishing new buying orders, and local demand were slack. Crude, in barrels, was at 20@20½c, with a small lot of No. 2 taken at 20½c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, had 16c bid, and there were some small lots on offer at 16½@....LINSEED was firm and in fair demand; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 43@45c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., June 12.—Oil closed $1.18, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.16.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The early market was strong at some advance, and as stimulated by the firmer hog products. But there was in the later dealings a good deal of a pressure, by which a decline from the best prices of the day was made of 17½c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 12½ points for bacon. There was not much outside demand, and the export interests continued tame. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 14,000 head.

LARD—Was momentarily stronger, about 5@7½ points higher, and as favored by the falling off in the receipts of hogs. But toward the close there was more of an effort to sell, while speculation dragged, and the cash demands were dull, with a decline, as against the prices of the night before, of 2½@5 points, with, at the West, June closing at 4.12½c, nominal; July was at 4.17½@4.27½c, closing at 4.17½c; September at 4.32½@4.42½c, closing at 4.32½c; October at 4.40@4.50c, closing at 4.40c, nominal. Here there was the absence of material demand, with cash nominal at 4.45c. Sale of 2 tanks at 4.12½c; July option nominal at 4.45c. City steam was steady; sales of 80 tcs at 4.30c. City steam was steady; tinent at 4.65c; South American at 5.10c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were freer buyers, taking fully 700 bbls mess. The West was up 10@12½c early in the day, but was toward the close pressed for sale, by which the market left off about 5c lower than the night before, with June closing at $7.10, nominal; July was at $7.15@$7.32½, closing at $7.15@$7.17½; September at $7.30@$7.50, closing at $7.32½....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—There was little done in city meats, while prices were barely steady....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4@4½c; do, boxed, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9½@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@4½c.

BACON—The West advanced 7½ points early, but weakened under a selling movement, and closed barely up to the prices of Thursday, with short ribs there June closing at 3.80c nominal; July was at 3.85@3.97½c, closing at 3.85@3.87½c; September at 4.00@4.12½c, closing at 4.02½c asked; October at 4.07½@4.12½c, closing at 4.07½c.

BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers, while prices were about steady....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$7.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers under dull demand; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

PIGGS—Were well suported in price....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4⅜c, 160 lb at 4½c, 140 lb at 4⅝c, 120 lb at 4¾c, pigs at 5c. Receipts at the West, 51,827 head; same time last year, 47,069 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $2.85@$8.50; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,354 head; active; strong; $2.75@$3.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,360 head; 5c higher; $2.90@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong to 5c higher; $2.85@$3.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,623 head; $2.95@$3.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; higher; $2.90@$3.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.35.

TALLOW—The market continued uncertain. Most of the city melters had sold up this week's make some time since, and, indeed, some of them quite sold up through June; but the instances accumulations are being made by the melters, and there is believed to be exceeding 1,500 hhds held here for developments. The belief of the melters holding their makes is that French demand of some consequence must come in, and that it pauses now by reason of the extensive buying that has been done by that channel over the West latterly to the cleaning up of the offerings of the best grades, permitting it to be momentarily quiet. It is thought that through June the advantage of the market will be with the melters, as against any further depression that would follow otherwise naturally from the large make, and that possibly they may realize their views, whatever weakness may come about subsequently, or through July and August. Therefore there is an asking rate of city, in instances, of 3¼c. Nothing has been done over 3¼c, at which 75 hhds were obtained. Possibly if buyers thought 3⅛c would bring larger offerings it would be more freely bid. For country-made small sales of prime at 3¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was little demand, as the lard refiners were supplied for a few days, and were not anxious to make accumulations for later use; at the same time the make was moderate and the holdings of the pressers were not large; 4¼c was asked for city; possibly 4 3-16c would buy, as it was found that it could be laid down from the West at 4 3-16c; exporters claimed that they had bought 400,000 lb at the West at 3⅝c; in lard stearine absence of trading, with Western offered at 5c, and city in bids at 5¼c; in oleo oil sales of 1,100 tcs at Rotterdam at 35 florins for United, 34 florins for Eastman's extra, 34 florins for Swift's extra, and 30 florins for Monarch.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again very slow, and prices hardly changed, closing at 5 points up to 5 points down, with a little local support; Havre was irregular at ⅛@⅛f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig advance to ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio steady and dull at 9¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7, to arrive, at 13¼c, and 1,800 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 10.65c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 11.65c; August, 750 bags at 11.65c; September, 500 bags at 10.65c, and 1,500 bags at 10.70c; October, 500 bags at 10.30c; December, 500 bags at 10.05c and 500 bags at 10.10c; total, 4,750 bags. Exchanges—160 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for July, and 40 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for August; total for day, 5,000 bags. Closing prices: January, 9.95@10.05c; February, 9.85@9.95c; March, 9.80@9.90c; April, 9.75@9.85c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 11.95@12.10c; July, 11.80@11.65c; August, 11.05@11.10c; September, 10.65@10.70c; October, 10.30@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.05@10.15c.

COTTON.

Cohtracts were moderately active and very much unsettled, with trading chiefly by local scalpers, and the close very steady, unchanged prices to 5 points advance. Liverpool closed barely steady at 1½@5 points gain....Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 200 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7-11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Opening Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Closing est.	Sales.
June	7.29@7.30				
July	7.30@7.32	7.32	7.29	7.29	1,400
August	7.28@7.29	7.32	7.27	7.29	43,700
September	6.65@6.66	6.68	6.58	6.58	17,800
October	6.65@ ..	6.66	6.58	6.58	18,600
November	6.62@ ..	6.64	6.57	6.57	9,600
December	6.63@6.64	6.66	6.59	6.59	28,800
January	6.68@6.69	6.69	6.64	6.64	13,800
February	6.73@6.74	6.73	6.71	6.71	2,000
March	6.78@6.79	6.79	6.75	6.75	3,200
Total					138,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 2,807 bales, against 1,657 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is without change of a decided character. Receipts for the day were somewhat lighter, but there is still a little accumulation of stock, and the dullness of trade is keeping the market easy. Reported sales of marrow were at $1.15@$1.17½, and choice did not seem to be wanted by any disposition to crowd them any lower. Medium are dragging heavily at $1, and choice pea are selling at 95c@$1, the outside figure only in a small way. No inquiry for white kidney and very little call for colored. Red kidney remain quiet and are rather weak. Green peas nominally unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, $1.15@$1.17½; do, medium, $1; do, pea, 95c@$1; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.05@$1.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 80@85c; do, foreign medium, old, 75@80c; do, green peas, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Less doing; easy....Western creamery, 11¼@15½c; extra, 15@15½c; State creamery, 11@15c; State dairy, 11@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 9@10c; do, factory, 8@11c.

CHEESE—Fair demand; fancy firm....State, large, full cream, 5⅝@6¼c; small, new, 5@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Quiet, but about steady. 12@12½c; Western, 11¼@12c; do, case

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Consolidation of Real Estate Boards—Some Private Sales.

As a result of the conference between committees of the New-York Real Estate Board and the Board of Real Estate Brokers of 59 Liberty Street, held at Hotel Waldorf last Monday night, a resolution was adopted terminating the existence of the first named organization, and, in effect, turning over all its interests and good-will to the Liberty Street board.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for J. Hugo the five-story store and loft building 118 Prince Street.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Leon St. Clair Dick a plot of about twelve lots on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue; also for B. Fischer to Emma Golhofer the three-story frame house 620 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Rogers Place, east side, 67.2 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a one-story frame carriage shed, by John Markham of 1 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; cost, $200.

Vyse Street, west side, 200 feet east of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, by Hugh McCreery of 862 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Mosholu Avenue, south side, 1,560 feet west of Broadway, (Wakefield,) for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by William J. Tilley of 742 Columbus Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

Concord Street, east side, 175 feet north of Kossuth Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Adolph Brieger, owner; cost, $2,000.

Vyse Street, west side, 118.1 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Toetberg of 1,234 Freeman Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Delancey Street, 95, for a six-story brick flat, by William Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owner; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by John Parterno of 90 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, by Bernard Muldoon of 169 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, opposite Jackson Street, Plot 896, by Philip J. Kelly of 806 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame stable and shed; cost, $350.

Thirty-eighth Street, 157 East, by the estate of Koopman, owner; Seery & Conlin of 157 East Thirty-eighth Street, lessees; alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 107 West, by Henry O'Neill of 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; J. B. Ketcham, lessee; alterations to a two-story and basement brick factory; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, 518, by Henry G. Trevor, owner; Frederick Rode of 518 Fifth Avenue, lessee; alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $2,000.

Watts Street, 71, by Harriet McCullough of 109 Leroy Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $360.

Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner, by John D. & Thomas B. Crimmins, owners; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

Mott Street, 16, by the Chung Wa Gong Shaw Society of 16 Mott Street; alterations to a three-story and basement brick store, dwelling, and meeting rooms; cost $10,000.

Henry Street, by Hyman Schmetzer of 1,199 Madison Avenue, owner; alterations to a four-story and basement brick hotel and meeting rooms; cost, $1,000.

Morris Avenue, 2,349, by Michael E. Toody o. 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 155 East, by David Wakeman of Fairfield, Conn., owner; alterations to a four-story brick factory; cost, $2,000.

Fourth Avenue, 226 to 228 East, by New York Consolidated Card Company; alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 12.

144TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Clifton Av, 50x100; William Walsh to Charles Wahlig and another..... $1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 120.7 ft s of Kelly St, being Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, Block 673, map of Fox estate; Bridget Walsh to William S. Wilson.....

138TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Home Av, (closed,) 100x100; Abraham Lindo and Isaac Lindo and wife to Mary McNally.....

LOTS 153 and 154, map of section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Owen F. Brosnahan.....

COLUMBIA AV, n w corner of Jackson Av, 25x80; n w corner of Columbine and Jefferson Avs, 50x100, and n s of 11th Av, 78.8 ft e of Washington Av, 50x112.6; Ellen Donohoe, wife of husband to Joseph A. Scanlon.....

MORRIS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100.6; Philip Treanor to Louis Weiss, Jr.....

WAVERLY PLACE, n e s, Lot 110, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania; James E. Gallon and wife to William E. Brodrick.....

CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; John J. Ryan and wife to Jeremiah Ryan.....

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue E, 25x100, Unionport; John Arbuckle and wife to Margaret E. Jeffrey.....

157TH ST AND AVENUE A, n w corner, 100x100, Unionport; Anna E. Lyon to John T. Larkin.....

137TH ST, s s, Lot 342, map of Unionport; Amanda M. Weaver and others to Mary M. Bickford.....

ATTORNEY ST, 17; Esther Many to Morris Weiss.....

GOERCK ST, 112; Solomon Gluck to Sigmund Trommer.....

97TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x100; Christina Schweitzer to Louis Steets.

BOULEVARD, w s, 84.9 ft n of 67th St, 28.1x106.2x25x118; Martha E. Magie to Thomas Pennell Ward.....

WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x27.5; John E. Weed to Walworth Ward.....

88TH ST, 341 West; Elizabeth Pelgram to A. B. Kight.....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 91; A. B. Kight and wife to Eliza M. Pelgram.....

MADISON AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of 74th St, 20x80; Eric P. Sevenson to F. B. Thigman.....

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Marcus Oppenheimer and others to Israel S. Feinberg.....

55TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.5; Emmy Von Kittingell Rene to Gustav Reich.....

65TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; same to same.....

1ST AV, s e corner of 63d St, 25.5x81.5; Thomas E. Brown, jr., to the Bridgeport Steam Boat Company.....

87TH ST, 151 East; Bernhard Freund and wife to Edward T. Rutan and another..

3D ST, w s, Lots 774 and 775, map of Village of Wakefield; Magdalena Odell to William S. McPheeters.....

122D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x 50.5; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Valentyne Zaworska.....

AVENUE A and 4th St, e corner, being Lots 139 to 142, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham; William R. Syme and another, executors, &c., of S. M. Purdy, to E. Osborne Smith.....

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Sparks, administrator, &c., of Mary Parish, deceased, to same.....

INTERVALE AV, e s, 136.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Denis Murphy to Julia Murray.....

SETON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Mary Ruff.....

FOX ST, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; intervale Av, e s, 111.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Intervale Av, e s, 86.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Tiffany St, e s, 154 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Fox St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; James Murray to Julia Murray.....

PINE ST, s w s, 74.7 ft s e of Prime St, 18x41.4x17.9x41.5; Frederick Sturges as executor to Frederick Sturges and others.

CLIFF ST, 67; Mary E. Brinckerhoff to William G. Hoople.....

CATHARINE ST, 53 and 55; Henry de F. Baldwin, referee, to Emily Gluf.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x70; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Abraham Cohen and others.....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 108th St, 16.8x65; Daniel Hayden to Edward C. Prescott.....

182D ST, n s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Louis C. Luhrs to Moses Strauss.....

4TH AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x98; J. Carlyle Raymond and wife to Garret Dreier.....

122D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114.3; Augusta Gerken to John Gerken.....

117TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Frank T. Dale to Thomas J. Herr

136TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; John H. Leith and others to Henrietta L. Allerton.....

106TH ST, n s, 74.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x75.11; Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff, to Susan Devin.....

SAME PROPERTY; Maria L. Winterson to same.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 66.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x72.4x irregular; Denison P. Chesebro and others to Edward Wilckens

118TH ST, s s, Lot 242, map of Unionport; Theodore Weaver and wife to Mary M. Bickford.....

SAME PROPERTY; William P. Towle to same.....

FULTON ST, w s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to Anna J. Pritchard.....

2D AV, n w s, 248 ft s of 5th St, 125x100, and 2d Av, s w corner of 5th St, 248x irregular; Michael J. Cohalan to Elizabeth Heliman..... 1

FULTON ST, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

FULTON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

MATILDA ST, e s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

MATILDA ST, e s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

CATHARINE ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

MARION ST, e s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Patrick Riley and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EBEL, Margaret, to Mary De Filippo; 2,283 1st Av, 5 years..... $1,020

FISCHER, Anthony, to Mary Schwartz; 436 West 38th St, 3 years.....

MICHAELS, Samuel, to A. J. Cohen; 95 Clinton St, 2 years..... 500

MICHAELS, Henry, to Michael Curley and another; 148 East 40th St, 4 10-12 years. 840

JOVESHOF, Herman, to Emil Wagner; 431 7th Av, 2 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ASTLEY, Edwin, to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; s s of Poplar St, 327.6 ft e of Forest St, installments..... $1,800

BARTLETT, Emma L. and Homer N., to Katharine M. Lee; 236 West 132d St, 1 year..... 1,000

BINGHAM, William H. and James, and wives to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 152d St, demand.. 5,000

BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to G. M. Miller, trustee of Elizabeth M. Creighton; w s of Crotona Av, 125 ft n of Lefferts St, 2 years.....

CUMMING, William, Jr., and Robert Ferguson and wives to Morris Littman; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft n of 106th St, 5 years (two mortgages)..... 2,500

SAME to same; same property, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 46,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Ferdinand Forsch; n w corner of Union Av and 152d St, demand..... 2,000

DONOHUE, Thomas, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 181 West 10th St, 1 year..... 5,000

DREUEN, Harriet, to J. Carlyle Raymond; s e corner of 4th Av and 98th St, 1 year. 2,000

FEINBERG, Israel S., to Marcus and Babetta Oppenheimer; n s of 54th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 8 months..... 7,500

GLUFF, Emily, to the United States Life Insurance Company; 53 and 55 Catharine St, 3 years..... 13,500

GALLAGHER, William W., to Lewis Z. Hatch; s s of 70th St, 291 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 26,000

HOOPLE, William G., and wife to Mary E. Brinckerhoff; s w corner of Ferry and Cliff Sts, 3 years..... 4,000

HANRETTA, Dora F., to Orlando W. Buller, trustee; Lot 154, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to same; Lot 153, same map, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to same; Lot 153 and 154, same map, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 3,000

SAMUELS to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 153 and 154, same map, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 1,250

HUNT, Michael, to Harry E. Stamm; s s of 138th St, 230 ft w of Greenwich St, and s s of 44th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 350

LASK, Louis, to Isidor Kaufman & Co.; 318 East 69th St, 1 year..... 1,000

MEYER, John F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 125 Sullivan St, 1 year. 5,000

McGOVERN, James S., to Amy May; 1,124 3d Av, (lease,) 3 years..... 2,000

McNALTY, Mary, to Abraham and Isaac Lindo; s s of 138th St, 150 ft w of Home Av, installments..... 7,000

OMSTED, Ole, to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; s s of Poplar St, 302.4 ft e of Forest St, installments..... 1,800

PORTER, Frances E., to Sarah A. Fiery; s e corner of Grand Av and Evelyn St, 3 years..... 4,500

PARRISH, Betsy, to Isaac Blumberg; n s of Division St, 87.6 ft w of Chrystie St, installments..... 1,200

RUTAN, Edward T. and John H. Corrigan to Bernhard and Max Freund; 1,293 and 1,301 Lexington Av and 151 East 97th St, 1 year..... 26,000

RUTAN, Edward S., and John H. Corrigan to Bernhard and Max Freund; n e corner of Lexington Av and 97th St, 1 year..... 24,000

SENTELL, Charles S., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 91st St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 27,500

STEVANE, Albert, and wife to John Stemme; 114 Madison St, 3 years..... 6,000

SCHMACHTENBERGER, Frank, to John L. Jordan; n s of 28th St, Lot 505, map of C. Ray, lease, 2 years..... 5,000

SPEWER, Max, and Theodore L., to Cook, Kohler & Co; 438 East 85th St, 4 months..... 700

SINSHIMER, Leopold, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Moses, and wife to Mortimer Smith; n s of 132d St, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 11,000

THE NEW-YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; road past the parsonage to Westchester Village, at intersection with road leading from West Farms to same and other property, 1 year..... 100,000

WEISSE, Louis, Jr., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Morris Av, 150 ft n of 183d St, installments..... 2,640

WENIGMANN, Ernest, and wife to Theodore Roehrs; Webster Av, e s e corner of 170th St, 3 years..... 6,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year, 400.4 ft n of 170th St, 3 years..... 4,000

KRAFT, August, to Charles Kraft; 227 7th St, 1 year..... 500

WARREN, Ella L., to J. Carlyle Raymond; 157 West 63d St, 1 year..... 4,000

SAKARIASEN, Dedrik, and Andrew Larsen to Drew & Roeser; e s of West End Av, 78.8 ft n of 96th St, demand.. 1,290

YOUNGS, George G., and wife to Louisa J. Morgan; n s of 182d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 2 months..... 1,200

ZAWORSKA, Valentyna, to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; s s of 122d St, 50 ft w of Pleasant Av, installments..... 5,780

WARD, Walworth, and wife to the Metropolitan Insurance Company; n e corner of West End Av and 81st St, 2 years..... 265,000

SAME to James D. Putnam; same property, 3 months..... 35,000

WEBSTER, Sarah W., to Joseph S. Webster; 129 East 56th St, 2 years..... 1,000

YOUNG, Kate H., to Joseph Byrne, Jr.; s e corner of Dyckman St and D St, 1 year..... 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWERS, John M., executor, to Katherine R. Jackson..... $10,264

FURIS, Jacob, executor, to Hannah Fuhs and another..... 1

HELLER, Emil, Morris and Sigismund B. Wortmann to Theodore Obermeyer.....

HIRSH, Jacob, to Emma B. Heilman.....

LOGAN, Edgar, trustee of Thomas E. Davis, to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, F. J., to Charles H. Jewett, executor of John Jewett..... 15,021

MIDDLEBROOK, F. J., to John M. Bowers, executor of F. Osgood..... 20,028

ZIMMERN, Henry, to Max and Bernhard Freund.....

BROWN, Ann C., to Robert I. Brown..... 1,375

BONDY, Maurice S., guardian, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,000

DOVE, Matilda E., to Henry C. Dove.... 2,000

GREACEN, Robert A. and others, executors of Robert Greacen, to Henry Bruning..... 4,000

HANSEN, Theodore, to August Zinsser.. 1

LOGAN, Edgar, trustee, to Frances K. Pendleton and another, trustees..... 1

RENE, Marquis de Portes, to William R. Hutton and another, trustees of Benjamin R. Hutton.....

SCHNEIDER, Abraham, to Christopher Byrnes..... 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sophia Kepner..... 12,000

SAME to Gordon P. Morton, guardian of Alfred A. Morton..... 3,500

Lis Pendens.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 211.6 ft n of Juliana St, 40x105x39x108; Marie Eichler against John Knewitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

6TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 6th Av, 74.1x197.2 to Broadway x79.8x168.9; Adolph Kerbs against Douglas H. Schneider and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Maria L. Simonson against Charles Fisher and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 50x100; same against Robert J. Gray and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD OR AVENUE, (proposed,) centre line 329 ft n of Southern boundary line of estate of Lucius Chittenden, 114.3x303.0x115.2x288.9, and other parcels, being Plots 45, 46, 53, and 54, map of property of estate of Lucius Chittenden; Jacob Dannenberg against George D. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

112TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; John W. Weed, as trustee, and others, against William H. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

153D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Annie M. O'Leary against Thomas Stack and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Isaac C. Ogden, jr., against Henry Schluter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e corner of Adams St, 84x201x irregular; Bridget Connolly against Charles V. Lamb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8D AV and 55th St, n w corner, 75.5x96; s e corner of Beekman Place and 50th St, 20x100, and Beekman Place, e s, 40 ft s of 50th St, 20x100; Sabina Wendel against Katharine Embler and others, (partition.)

LEONARD St, 149 to 153; the United States Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York against Catharine Garrick and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages.)

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 24.5 ft s of 155th St, 127x irregular; Elizabeth A. Kennedy against John E. Cronly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth Av, 25x100; George Leier against Henry Ratjen, owner and contractor..... $133

SAME PROPERTY; John Stahl against same owner and contractor..... 506

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; Julius Schonrog against William J. Cunningham, owner and contractor.....

BATHGATE AV, e s, 180 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Frank W. Sherman against Helena Mahler, owner; Michael Mahler, contractor..... 645

2D AV and 118th St, n e corner, 20.11x80; Peter Callan against Abraham Goodman, owner; Joseph Fisher and others, contractors..... 222

PARK AV and 81st St, n w corner, 52.2 x100; Michael McGrath against Lewis Z. Bach, owner and contractor..... 1,000

LEXINGTON AV, 119; Zimdars & Hunt against Teresa M. Powers, owner; Martin H. Berry, contractors..... 284

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32
Moon sets...9:52	

HIGH WATER JUNE 13.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:52 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	10:59 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:20 P. M.	11:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 10
Glenlochy	Gibraltar	May 27
La Gascogne	Havre	June 6
Mab	Hamburg	May 30
Massapequa	Gibraltar	May 30
New-York	Southampton	June 6
Niagara	Nassau	June 9
Orinoco	Bermuda	June 11
St. Enoch	London	May 26

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Furnessia	Glasgow	June 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	June 4

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Bovic	Liverpool	June 5
Braunschweig	Gibraltar	June 3
Caledonia	Gibraltar	June 1
Friesland	Antwerp	June 6
Saltram	Shields	June 1
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	June 3
Vigilancia	Havana	June 11

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Mississippi	London	June 4
Norwegian	Glasgow	June 5
Pontiac	Gibraltar	June 1
Picqua	Gibraltar	June 1
Valencia	La Guayra	June 10

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Concho	Galveston	June 10
Hispania	Havre	June 6
Seneca	Havana	June 13

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alleghany	June 13	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	June 13	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	June 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Dalmatia	June 13	Newcastle	22 State St.
Paris	June 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	June 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	June 13	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maasdam	June 13	Rotterdam	37 Broadway.
Touraine	June 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	June 13	London	1 Broadway.
Scandia	June 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Arroya	June 13	Rotterdam	22 State St.
British Queen	June 13	Antwerp	22 State St.
Havel	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	June 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
C. of Washton	June 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Andes	June 17	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Teutonic	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	June 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Victoria	June 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Niagara	June 18	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Werkendam	June 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	June 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Norwegian	June 19	Glasgow	Pier 20 E. R.
Colorado	June 19	Brunswick	1 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 20	London	3 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	June 20	Havre	4 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II	June 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 20	Kingston	24 State St.
Palatia	June 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lahn	July 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	July 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westerland	July 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, June 12.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool June 6, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Berentzen, Stettin May 21, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol May 27, via Swansea, with mdse and 4 passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) MacKnight, Cape Haiti May 26, via Kingston June 4, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg May 31, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:38 A. M.

SS Colombia, (Norw.,) Berg, Bocas del Toro 8 ds, with fruit and 1 passenger, via Orange, vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 11th.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) McKersie, Sourabaya March 23, via Gibraltar May 9, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London May 30, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30, A. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Aus.,) Kaempff, Hamburg June 4, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:28 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Isle, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Reistad, (Norw.,) Woxholdt, Marseilles 50 ds, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Carrie E. Taylor, (Br.,) Dawson, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds, with railroad ties to J. E. Lasher & Son—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick; Dalmatia, for Newcastle, England; Llandaff City, for Bristol; Kentigern, for Port Natal; Aachen, for Bremen; State of California, for Glasgow; Cuba, for Gonaives, Jacmel and Aux Cayes; S. Oterl, for Ceiba, Honduras; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Rio Grande, for Brunswick; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Colombia, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Barks Edith Sheraton, for San Domingo; Lady Blessington, for Gothenburg.

Spoken.

Ship Andelana, (Br.,) Gillies, from New-York April 29 for Yokohama, was spoken May 23 in lat 8 N, lon 25 W.

Bark Moreton, (Br.,) Pearse, from New-York May 7 for Melbourne, was spoken May 20 in lat 33 N, lon 41 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Electric Buoy B1, Bayside Range Channel, New-York Lower Bay.—Notice is hereby given that on or about June 15, 1896, this electric buoy, showing a fixed white light, moored in 30 feet of water on the southerly side of the easterly end of Bayside Range Channel, (near its junction with Gedney Channel,) and on the easterly side of the South Channel, entrance to New-York Lower Bay, will be permanently discontinued. This buoy affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 62, No. 324, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1895," Page 101.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 12.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Ponta Delgada June 9.

SS Lumen, (Br.,) Nicholson, from New-York May 27 for Dover, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York May 31 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head today.

SS Fort Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York May 14, via Havre, for Cardiff, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Explorer (Br.) sld. from Pernambuco for New-York June 6.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, sld. from Lisbon for New-York June 6.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, from New-York June 1, sld. from Barbados for Para and Manaos June 9.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York June 9.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from Santos for New-York June 10.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Latona, (Br.,) Capt. Gardner, from New-York Feb. 6, via St. Vincent, Cape Town, Algoa Bay, &c., arr. at Delagoa Bay June 9.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York May 21, arr. at Stettin June 9.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York May 30, arr. at Rotterdam June 10.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York May 30, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York May 26, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York June 3, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Halle, (Ger.,) Capt. Roben, from New-York May 29, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 11:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:26 A. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 8 P. M. to-day.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 540—Eliza W. White and others, respondents, vs. Anna B. Benjamin and others, appellants.—Argued by J. Hampden Dougherty and John E. Parsons for appellants, Alexander H. Simons and William C. Beecher for respondents.

Calendar for Monday, June 15—Nos. 608, 413, 578, 351, 1139, 614, 1156, 1159.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mac-Lean, J.

No. 885—Hayes vs. Kerr, at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate—Philipp Fischer, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, Ch. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—D'Auria vs. Mahler—John A. Foley, Master of Keith—Howard J. Forker, Harlem Savings Bank vs. Bunce—Sidney J. Cowan. Barrett vs. Wilmurt—John Delahunty. Duffy vs. Quinn—Thomas F. Donnelly. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Barnett—Sidney J. Cowan. Perry vs. Taylor—Anderson Price.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Griffith vs. Busted—Robert S. Minturn. Pratt vs. Pratt—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Altieri vs. Sakariasen—John E. Mayo. Cardano vs. Horton—George L. Nichols. Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Herrman—Samuel B. Paul. Pollman vs. Livingston—Donald McLean.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Hugh Brady—John J. Breen. New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin—William N. Lane.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution from Rockland County against Andrew J. and William Y. Provost of this city for $17,028, with interest from Oct. 1, 1883, in favor of Alfred M. and W. H. Wiles. A judgment for the amount was obtained on Oct. 1, 1883, and was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a few days ago.

—The schedules of Brown & Hodgkins, manufacturers of interior woodwork, sash, doors, and blinds at 247 and 249 West Forty-seventh Street, show liabilities of $24,971, nominal assets of $44,765, and actual assets of $31,115. Of the actual assets $14,940 has been assigned as collateral security for certain debts.

—August C. Nanz has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles H. Diamond, real estate broker at 621 Broadway, on the application of John J. Dillon. Mr. Nanz was appointed receiver in March, 1888, by the late Judge Nehrbas, and is continued as such to cover the claim of Mr. Dillon.

—The Moore Cycle Company of South Milwaukee, manufacturer of bicycles, has assigned; assets, $200,000; liabilities, smaller. The assignment was precipitated by the failure of the Moore Manufacturing and Foundry Company a few days ago.

—The Olympia Club of 117 West Thirty-second Street yesterday confessed judgment for $1,123 in favor of the New-York Breweries Company, of which $1,000 is for money loaned to the club on Jan. 4, and $108 for lager beer sold to it since then.

—The schedules of Edward F. Seaman, dealer in milk at 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, under the style of the Twenty-Seventh Ward Hygienic Milk and Cream Company, show liabilities of $10,362, nominal assets of $5,190, and actual assets of $2,109.

—Albert H. Moore of 1711 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, confessed judgment in this city yesterday in favor of Samuel Sturges for $18,734 on eight notes made in Philadelphia, some of which are not yet due.

—Judgments were filed yesterday against John B. Doris in favor of Harry Munson for $229, and Alfred Van Beuren for $256, for bill posting.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against the Nelke Art Lithograph Company of 73 Watt Street for $1,540 in favor of Regina Nelke.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Crystal Flint Company of New-